The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 23

MEN WHO REGULATE OUR CITY AFFAIRS

Fire and Water Committee Submit Their Waterworks Test Report.

HAVE NO RECOMMENDATIONS

After a Discussion It Was Simply Received and Placed on File.

THE CASE OF CHARLES WOOD

Resolution Presented by the New Democrat—Asks the City Attorney to Consent in Writing That the Law Firm of Kearney & Thompson be Substituted as Attorneys—Board of Police and Fire Commissioners Present a Communication—$8,000 Wanted for the Sixth Ward School—Miscellaneous Business.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

It was 8:30 o'clock last night before the regular meeting of the city council was called to order. Confabs between the different aldermen in committee rooms was the occasion of the delay. In the mayor's office officials of the Wisconsin Telephone company, citizens and city officials, were in conference an hour and jawed about the recent complaint of poles being overloaded with wires, particularly on Villa street. The telephone people argued that the demands made upon them were unjust and of an arbitrary nature and that no poles were dangerous with thirty wires strung upon them and showed that the demand of the city to put up cables was impossible and out of the question. Of course those opposed to the telephone people were very emphatic in their complaints and claims and allowed that more than thirty wires was dangerous and recalled the time when poles broke and went through the roofs of houses and endangered the lives of property owners. The telephone ch pions admitted that poles were liable to break and fall during sleet storms, but at no other time and pointed out that such storms were not frequent. The confab resulted in no agreement being arrived at and the committee to whom the matter was referred at the last meeting of the council made no report.

When the aldermen wended their way to the council chamber there was an unusually large number of spectators there. Noticeable was representatives of the Racine Water company, present to hear the report of the fire and water committees in regard to the recent water test; many plumbers of the city who expected to hear some kind of action on the plumbing ordinance; telephone employes to watch the doings and others who were interested in measures expected to come up. Mayor Graham was in the chair and the following aldermen answered to their names at roll call: Bulluck, Hoyle, Field, Lawton, Zirbes, Brearley, Hanson, Rapps' Guenther, Tiedeman and Jenz.

WATERWORKS TEST REPORT.

Without a doubt the report of the committee on Fire and Water on the Racine Water company test, was the most interesting business that came up for consideration. The committee composed of Aldermen Tiedeman, Hoyle and Guenther signed the the report, but the fire marshal's signature was not on the paper. The committee reported that the test took place on the 28th, commencing at Racine Junction at 10:04 a. m. and closing in the Northwestern part of the city at 4:15 p. m. The figures of the test are given showing that the test at the Junction, with one stream was 100 pounds pressure at the start and after that was not over 80 pounds. With five streams it commenced at 96 pounds and six streams it never went above ninety. In the afternoon the highest pressure with six streams was 100 and the lowest eighty-seven pounds. The committee continues and says that it will be noticed that pressure from 10:10 to 11:15 was very low, which is partially accounted for, probably, from the fact that an eight-inch main located at the corner of English and Green streets broke soon after the test began and was not shut off from the system until after 11 o'clock. The highest pressure indicated by the city guage was 100 which does not come up to the pressure required by the franchise. The report further states that during the test members of the committee were unable to gain admittance to the pumping station of the water company, the station being locked up and no explanation made by the company why admission was refused. The committee were informed that during the test some of the flush tanks were turned off as well as the various drinking fountains and that none of the sprinkling wagons were permitted to use water during the time that the test was in progress, but this was not done under the direction or with the authority of the committee. The committee reported without recommendation for the reason that the figures show for themselves what the results of the test were, and the council could take such action if any as it may be necessary.

Alderman Tiedeman addressed the council and said the test in the morning was a little suspicious and he explained how an effort was made by city officials to get in the pumping station to see what the trouble was, but failed and the persons making the attempt were told that the test was not taking place there, but in another part of the city.

Ald. Brearley favored referring the report to the city attorney and judiciary committee.

Ald. Zirbes believed that the fire and water committee should have made some recommendation.

Ald. Field thought the report all right and that the council could take it up any time.

Ald. Bulluck said that the Racine Water company had not been heard from and that the committee should wait upon the company and find out why a satisfactory test was not made and report to the council and he moved to refer the report back to the committee.

Ald. Tiedeman believed that the report was correct and the committee could do nothing more. He believed that the water company should be made to toe the mark, but advised slow and cautious procedure.

The report was received and filed. Whether the matter will again be taken up by the council remains to be seen.

WOOD BASE AGAIN.

During th course of the session the case of Charles Wood vs. City of Racine, came up in the form of a resolution, offered by the alleged latest acquisition to the democratic party of the First ward, Jonas Hoyle. There were a number of whereas tacked to the document, and it bore evidence of having been written in the office of an attorney. It reviewed the case and the action that had been taken up to date and wound up with that the city attorney consent in writing that the firm of Kearney & Thompson be substituted as attorney of record for the defendants City of Racine in said action now pending in the circuit court of Racine county. It is needless to say that the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Hoyle, Zirbes, Hanson, Rapps, Guenther, Tiedeman, Jens. Noes—Bulluck, Field, Lawton, Brearley. After the meeting the city attorney said he would comply with the demands of the resolution but must have a bona fide written statement that not more than $100 would be paid by the city for the services of Kearney & Thompson.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN.

A communication was read from the board of police and fire commissioners, stating that they had complied with the law in making examinations of applicants for positions in the fire and police departments, marked the percentage and handed a list to the respective chiefs and called the attention of the council that it was their duty to name the number of men wanted and fix the salaries. The communication was referred to the finance, police and fire and water committees. November 10 is the time that the appointments should be made and as the council does not meet until after that date no report can be had or action taken. Whether this will have any illegal effect is not certain, but probably not.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Residents on Jones street petitioned the council to cause a sewer to be put in that thoroughfare. The sanitary conditions demanded it. Referred to the street committee and Fifth ward aldermen.

Dr F. A. Bradsky and others petitioned the council to cause the rules and regulations of plumbing to be enforced.

The school commissioners of the Sixth ward presented a communication requesting the council to cause a four-room addition to be made to the Sixth ward school at a cost not to exceed $800 and that plans and specifications be ordered made at a cost not to exceed $100. Many good reasons were advanced why this improvement should be made, among them the crowded condition of the school, sanitary conditions, etc.

Referred to education committee and Sixth ward aldermen.

A petition asking for an electric light at the corner of Hubbard and Douglas avenue was referred to the finance and street committees.

A communication was presented from the board of education asking the council to pay for the rental of three additional school rooms. Referred to finance and educational committees.

James Peterson asked for permission to build a beer house at the west end of Eighth street. Referred to harbor committee.

A list of the indigent sailors and soldiers entitled to help from the county was submitted by the city clerk.

The report of the chief of police for the month of August was submitted. It showed thirty-one arrests. For dog licenses $840 was collected and personal tax $18.5., making a total of $858.81. Stolen property to the value of $125 was recovered.

Th health report for August showed sixty-four deaths. Of that number thirty-four were males and twenty-six females. One died at St. Luke's hospital and three at St. Mary's. Three died of diphtheria, seven of scarlet fever and one of typhoid fever. Fifty were buried in Mound cemetery and fourteen in the Catholic cemetery.

Plans for Liberty street sewer were adopted.

The county board of supervisors of Racine county will be requested to raise $20,000 for school purposes.

Plans for La Salle street sewer were adopted, also plans for the Fourth street paving, with cedar blocks.

A sidewalk will be built at Racine high school not to cost over $60.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Evangelical church trustees, in regard to a defective sewer flooding the basement of the church, reported that the trouble had been remedied and recommended that a storm sewer be put in.

Chandler and Park will be instructed to proceed with a detailed plan for the new Third ward school house.

One thousand dollars was transferred from the poor to the general improvement fund.

Other minor business was transacted and the council adjourned.

ELECTION RIOT IN KENTUCKY

Four Killed and Many Wounded as a Result of a Hot Political Fight.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 2.—Election day opened with a riot about midnight which resulted in four dead, and one probably fatally wounded.

The tragedy is the result of an attempt to kill Ben Marshall and other political workers. Marshall and others who are heading the fight for the democratic municipal ticket, started for the country at 11 o'clock last night with a load of negroes who the republicans claim the democrats were corraling outside to prevent them from voting today.

Frank Egbert, of the fire department organized a band and started in pursuit. They met Marshall and John Smith returning from the country. A fight followed, in which Smith was shot. Marshall recognized Egbert. Marshall's and Smith's friends armed themselves and from 12 to 1:30 the men were located in various parts of the city, commissioned by County Judge Williams as deputy sheriffs. About 2 o'clock Egbert came down Main street in company with Walter Gaines, colored. Both were brandishing revolvers in a most threatening manner. Egbert began firing at Deputy Sheriff Teakins, who fell mortally wounded. Instantly a volley was fired at Egbert and Gaines and both fell riddled with bullets. Howard Glore was also killed.

The state election is for clerk of the court of appeals. The weather is threatening throughout the state. At Lexington the contest is bitter with the republicans and gold democrats led by W. P. C. Breckinridge, against the silver democrats. Every hardware store has sold out its stock of fire arms. At Louisville a big vote will be polled on account of the hot mayoralty contest. The republicans charge the democrats with preparing to capture the city by fair or foul means.

Honor to Racine Man.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

Mr. George W. Geyer and H. A. Erz, representatives of "Pastor Kneipp Co.," have been traveling through the Badger state. They have been at Montello, and have visited the quarry where the cask of General U. S. Grant had been made. The cask of Mrs. Grant is now under construction, and both gentlemen have gained permission, and have been shown through. An honor which not everybody is granted. They also have in their possession a small piece of polished quarry of same cask. It is an immense construction and also a great work of art. They polish at it every night until 12 o'clock by electric light. The cost of one is $1,750. They have returned and will gladly show the rare relic to all friends. As Mr. Geo. W. Geyer is a Racine boy, all who pay some interest and love to the American flag, will surely be anxious to see it.

Many Farmers Retiring.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

A gentleman who had occasion to travel through Racine county the past month, states that never before had he seen so many auction bills posted. He counted twenty-one, offering for sale stock, farming utensils, etc. Last week six sales occurred within ten miles of the city. It is an indication that farmers are quitting and coming to the cities had entering into other business or taking it easy on the earnings they have saved.

TO NOT ACCEPT AGAIN

James F. and Mrs. Minnie E. Malone to Retire from County Asylum.

TRUSTEES NOTIFIED YESTERDAY

Communication Presented by Superintendent and Matron—Resolution Passed by the Board—Have Been There From the Opening.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

The board of trustees of the Racine county asylum, composed of L. C. Klein, A. P. Coombs and J. H. Crane, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of the asylum. Considerable surprise and regret was manifest when Mr. James F. and Mrs. Minnie E. Malone, who have acted as superintendent and matron of the institution since it was opened, presented the following communication, declining to again accept the positions which they have so faithfully and satisfactorily filled.

To the Board of Trustees of the Racine County Asylum, Racine, Wis:

Gentlemen: For us to convey or endeavor to convey to you our thanks for favors and for the consideration we have received at the hands of the trustees of this institution in the communication, is useless and we shall rest with the assertion that we are, have been, and always shall be mindful and grateful for every act and kindness shown us by your honorable body during the eight years it has been our fortune to act as the superintendent and matron of this institution and shall trust that our conduct during our service has conveyed to you an idea of our full appreciation of the favors bestowed on us.

In the light of the fact that you are superintendent and matron we deem about to consider the selection of a it now as our duty to announce to you at this time that we do not desire our names considered as applicants for the positions we now hold, for the next year.

The reasons for this are of a nature purely personal to ourselves and while we regret the severing of our connection from this institution which has become almost a part of our lives, yet we feel that we have come to a wise conclusion after due and careful consideration.

We trust you may secure a superintendent and matron capable and willing to properly conduct the affairs of the institution, and we still stand ready to lend such assistance to them as may be within our power upon their assuming the duties of their position.

Again thanking you most earnestly for your many acts of kindness in the past we remain. Faithfully yours,

JAMES F. & MINNIE E MALONE.

The members of the board could only accept the conditions and immediately passed the following resolution:

We, the trustees of Racine county asylum, feel that it is due to Mr. and Mrs Malone, superintendent and matron, in view of their communication to us, of this date, to state to the public that we sincerely regret that circumstances are such that they are compelled to discontinue to work, which has been of such a satisfactory order during the past eight years.

Racine County Asylum, November 1, 1897.

LOUIS CHRIST. KLEIN,
A. P. COOMBS,
JAS. H. CRANE,
Board of Trustees.

The board adjourned to again meet on November 22, when they will consider applications for the positions which will become vacant.

As stated above, Mr. and Mrs Malone have had charge of the institution since it was opened and never during that time has a single complaint been made. Everything has been conducted in a manner complimentary to the management and highly satisfactory to the people of Racine county, and the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Malone will retire, will be regretted by all who are familiar with the care that it required in taking care of a hundred incurable insane persons.

MISS WILLARD RE-ELECTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Francis Willard was re-elected president of the national W. C. T. U.

Water Scarce.

On account of the long and continuous dry spell wells and rivers throughout Racine county are drying up and farmers fear a water famine during the coming winter. One farmer from the western part of the county said that unless rain fell in large quantities before long that the average farmer would have to haul water long distances.

There will be an auction sale at the farm of John Callendar, three miles north of Union Grove, Monday, Nov. 8th. Among the articles offered for sale are 19 milch cows, 8 head young stock, 22 hogs, 800 bu. corn in crib, 500 bu. oats. The farm of 160 acres will also be offered for sale.

CALLING CARDS.
Neatly engraved at this office.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

The Democrats Sweep New York City—Ohio is Close.

Robert A. Van Wyck, Tammany candidate, was elected mayor of Greater New York Tuesday, by 82,000 plurality. Seth Low, non-partisan, was second in the race, Gen. Tracy, Republican, third, and Henry George trailed in the rear.

Leslie M. Shaw, Republican, is elected governor of Iowa and the entire Republican state ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 20,000 to 35,000.

The result in Ohio is close. Gov. Bushnell and the Republican state ticket is elected by about 10,000 plurality, and the legislature is probably Republican by a small majority, thus insuring the re-election of Marcus A. Hanna to the United States senate.

New York state elects a Democratic judge of the Court of Appeals by 60,000.

Massachusetts is Republican by 85,000.

Nebraska goes for Bryanism by 20,000.

The Maryland legislature is probably Republican, insuring a Republican United States senator to succeed Mr. Gorman. The Republicans carried Baltimore by 8,000. Virginia goes solidly Democratic.

Detroit elects a Democratic mayor, as do Providence and Newport, R. I., and Buffalo, N. Y.

The fusion ticket defeated the Republican nominees in Cincinnati.

The silver ticket wins in Colorado.

Silver Democrats carry Kentucky. Louisville is Democratic by 500.

A SLICK RASCAL.

Borrows Tools of Business Men and Sells Them to Others.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

During the past few days Policeman Edward Schumacher has been looking for a slick swindler. The man came to the city and engaged board at one of the hotels. He pretended to be a plumber and would rush into a hardware store or other places of business, in his shirt sleeves and ask the loan of a wrench or some other tools used for plumbing, etc., stating that he had left his tools at some shop. In nearly every instance he was accommodated with a wrench, but never returned them. Seven business men lost tools valued in the aggregate at $50. After borrowing the tools the fellow would visit plumbing or other busines houses, hand out a card that he was in the business of selling second hand tools and disposed of the borrowed property. The dishonest rascal must have learned that the officer was after him, at any rate he could not be found. Other cities report that the same game has been played there, and no doubt the same man is the operator.

WILLIAM R. FINCH MARRIED.

Bachelor La Crosse Editor Wedded to Miss Lillian Law.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 2.—Hon. Wm. R. Finch, recently appointed envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay and Uraguay, and editor and proprietor of the Republican and Leader, will be married this afternoon to Miss Lillian Law, daughter of the late ex-Mayor Law. They will leave at once for Montevedio, South America, going via. Europe and Africa.

OBITUARY.

Walker.

Mrs. Mary A. Walker, aged seventy-six years, died at 8 p. m. Monday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Fred Perkins, at Chillicothe, Mo. The remains will be interred at Kneeland, Wis. The funeral will be held Saturday at 11 a. m. from the home of Anson Walker.

Cox.

James Cox, one of the oldest residents in the town of Dover, died on Sunday in the 61st year of his age. A wife and several children survive him.

The Commission Meets.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

Last night the members of the fire and police commission met at the poor office and completed marking papers of applicants for positions on the police and fire departments. These lists in the rotation they passed, were handed to the chiefs of the respective departments. It was deemed prudent not to make public the per centage of the applicants. When the city council decides how many men they want the chiefs will pick those with the highest per cent. If the council does not state how many men are wanted by the 16th fourteen will be selected for the police force and no doubt the required number for the fire department.

"Why, mother," said Farmer Gray to his wife, "what be you a-lookin' at John's bicycle so long for?"

"I was a-wondcrin', Silas," said she, "if I couldn't have one of them ere things that tell how far you go hitched to me somewhere. I'm cur'us to know how many miles I travel in a day doin' this ere housework."

OUR MILITARY BOYS

Company F. Will Not Go to Pieces as Has Been Reported.

NEW LIFE TO BE INFUSED

Ward C. Clemons Will be the New Captain—Boys Deserve Encouragement—Capt. Vowell of Milwaukee to Visit Here Fifteen Nights.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

A good military company is essential to the welfare of any city, especially one with the population of Racine. The Belle City has an organization of this character. Reference is made to Company F. For many years the company has struggled along under great disadvantages. With a few exceptions has it ever received the encouragement deserved. Within the ranks can be found young men employed in the factories and commercial houses of the city. After laboring all day they repair to the armory and put in several hours of hard work in order to gain that proficiency that a military man should attain. Under the circumstances it is no discredit to the boys because they were at the bottom of the list when the last report of the adjutant was made public.

Recently it was necessary for Captain Clarence Varel to tender his resignation, on account of business reasons. Since that time the report has been industriously circulated that the company would disband and that Racine would be without a military organization. Although the boys in the company have felt considerably discouraged they have determined that the company shall be braced up, new life infused and in one year from date they will show the state officers that there is good stuff in Racine for soldiers, and the company will be among the first when inspection is held.

Captain Vowell, of Milwaukee, has been detailed by General Boardman to visit Racine fifteen nights and instruct the members of Company F. The captain has been here twice, last night being the second time. He said that all the Racine company needed was a little encouragement and some person to infuse new life; that he had already noticed an improvement and that he never saw men more willing. He said that the company was not going to disband, but would go ahead and make a showing a year hence that would astonish other companies.

The resignation of Captain Varel has not yet been acted upon, but when accepted Ward C. Clement, the present first lieutenant, will be elected captain.

The annual military ball of the company will be given on the evening of November 25, and will be made the social event of the year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An Atlanta man has taken out a patent this week on a hair straightener. Thousands of his fellow-citizens look upon it as a long-felt want.

Mrs. Marion Crawford, wife of the famous novelist, has dark eyes and golden hair, two things rarely found in the same person.

The Empress of Austria recently sold her palace at Corfu to the Empress Eugenie. The Empress Eugenie will shortly enter into possession.

The United States Department of Agriculture proposes to lay in the center of country roads two flat steel tracks of sufficient width for ordinary farm wagon traffic. These tracks are to be seven-sixteenths of an inch thick, and will be bedded in gravel laid in trenches and fastened together at the joints and in the center. On hills they will be corrugated to enable horses to obtain a firm foothold. Such a road is expected to be durable and to reduce the tractive resistance from forty pounds per ton on a mecadam surface to eight pounds per ton on the steel tracks. On a short road, the cost for tracks and fittings would be $3,500 per mile. A line several miles in length could be built for $2,000 per mile. This is for track weighing 100 tons per mile. A track for lighter traffic and weighing less could be built proportionately cheaper.

According to the authority of an English magazine Great Britain controls twenty-one out of every 100 square miles of the earth's surface and twenty-four out of every 100 square miles of territory in North and South America.

Australia is developing mineral wealth other than gold. Her output of tin is nearly 4,000 tons. Tasmania has some of the richest iron deposits in the world, and copper is becoming an important export.

The violence of the wind on the Grampian Hills is so great that on several occasions it has brought to a standstill trains traveling from Perth to the north.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A PIONEER INJURED.

J. C. Wheatley, Over 80 Years of Age, Badly Hurt Near Waterford.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

J. C. Wheatley was thrown from his wagon and sustained injuries which have caused him to be confined to his bed ever since, says the Waterford Post. The accident occurred in the English settlement. His attending physician can find no bones broken, but on account of his advanced age—nearly eighty years—the shock is so severe that he is in a critical condition. Mr. Wheatley is well known throughout southern Wisconsin as a stock buyer, in fact, during the early days of Milwaukee was as prominent a figure as John Plankinton or Phil Armour. But reverses have come and though the old man has made a brave and hard fight is now placed in a condition which calls for the sympathy and assistance of friends. His aged and devoted wife is at his bedside, yet a kind word of sympathy or a friendly hand, though unasked or unsought, we beneve will be fully appreciated.

DEATH OF A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Injuries Received Three Years Ago Kills a Pennsylvania Man.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 2.—William Findlay Brown died last evening from injuries received three years ago while playing foot ball. During the game he received a kick on the side of his head. He did not pay much attention to it at the time, but later it began to swell. A tumor formed, and although the best physicians in the country were consulted, it was of no avail. Mr. Brown was a member of the First United Presbyterian church and was a regular attendant.

The W. R. C. Sewing Society will meet with their president, Mrs. Sarah Easson, 1212 North Main street, Wednesday, November 3, at 2 p. m. Every member is requested to make a special effort to be present as part of the time will be devoted to perfecting plans for the fair. Those who have books please bring them.

SUNSHINE.

"Leave me now," Lobelia," said Mr. McSwat, passing his hand nervously across his sore head. "I wish to be alone for the next hour or two."

"What is the matter, Billiger?" inquired Mrs. McSwat, with some anxiety.

"I have got to consult a railway guide," groaned the unhappy man.—Fun.

Wife: "My father used to say I was the brightest jewel he possessed."

Husband (growling): "Opal he must have meant, for you've brought me bad luck ever since I've had you."—Fun.

Gibbs: "What are you loafing about town at this time of night for?"

Dobbs: "Fraid to go home. Wife told me to be sure and remember something, and I've forgotten what it was."

Gibbs: "It wasn't groceries, was it?"

Dobbs: "No."

Gibbs: "Baby food, tacks or theatre tickets?"

Dobbs: "No; but I have just thought of it."

Gibbs: "What was it?"

Dobbs: "She wanted me to remember to come home early."—Tid-Bits.

Official facsimile of Medal Awarded

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

FOR HIGHEST EXCELLENCE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FOURHUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS

MEDAL AWARDED TO Price Baking Powder Co.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1897.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Womankind, with cook book or poultry book, one year for $1.00. See adv.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

The freight wreck on the C. & N. W. R. R. at Ives has been cleared up.

Captain Williamson is shipping dry hardwood lumber to the Manistee Manufacturing company at Manistee, Mich.

The longest line of actual air-line railroad in the United States is that portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul from Burlington to Racine Junction, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

All of the meat markets on Main and Sixth streets have agreed to close evenings at 8 o'clock, except Saturday night, and also to close on Sundays.

At Kenosha Friday Judge Frank M. Fish sentenced Maria Plexa to the state prison for a term of fourteen years. This is the Polish woman who was found guilty of murdering her husband by placing poison in his coffee. It is understood that the two children of the woman will be placed in a charitable institution.

William Holden, residing near the Racine County asylum, met with a frightful accident yesterday afternoon. He climbed up a windmill frame to make some repairs, when his clothing caught and one arm was drawn into the gearing. The hand was broken and the bones protruded through the flesh; the muscles were torn out of the arm and the flesh was terribly mutilated all the way up. Dr. S. C. Buchan attended the injury, and although it is a very bad accident the arm will be saved.

Social and Personal.

Miss Helen Brown of Rhinelander, Wis., is visiting Miss Jessie Hand.

A. L. Schmidt of New York City is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mrs. J. H. Smith of Minneapolis, Minn., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith.

Miss Christie Mainland has been appointed a teacher in the Janes school.

Miss Hettie Proctor of the Fifth ward school, is at her home in Genesee, Wis., sick.

Mr. Evan Samuel has just returned from a three months' visit with his son, William Samuels in Dakota.

Mrs. F. L. Bliss and daughter, Miss Nellie Bliss, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Johnson, 1116 Villa street.

F. H. Botsford is at home after a few months' so-journ in South America. He leaves next week for the Pacific coast.

Last Sunday Justice Lee, of Western Union Junction united in marriage Annie Joachen and John Schmidt, both of Chicago.

W. H. Putnam, who has been chief engineer of the Janesville water works, has resigned and accepted a position with the E. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee.

Mr. Stephen S. Bull will leave for Europe on the 10th of the present month and be absent at least two months. He will be accompanied by Mr. G. H. Schulte of Milwaukee.

WAGNER HOUSE SOLD.

Sheriff Wagner Sells the Wagner House House to Frederick Derricks.

From Daily of Nov. 4

Sheriff John Wagner today sold his interest in the Wagner House to Frederick Derricks, who took possession at once. Mr. Wagner conducted the house for ten years and brought it up to one of the leading hotels in the state. Fred. Derricks, who has bought him out, has been his right hand man for years and will continue to sustain the reputation of the hostelry. He has a host of friends among the traveling public, and everybody will wish him success. The duties of the office of sheriff were so numerous that Mr. Wagner found it necessary to dispose of the hotel business.

NEARLY A FIRE.

Berryville Postoffice Narrowly Escapes Going Up in Smoke.

From Daily of Nov. 1

The postoffice building at Berryville came near going up in smoke one day last week. A little girl attempted to build a fire and used gasoline instead of kerosene to start it. There was an explosion and for a time it looked as if the building would be burned up with the furniture and stock of goods. Frank Diedish and Charles Teske, of this city, linemen of the Wisconsin Telephone company, who happened to be working near by, heard the alarm and succeeded in smothering the blaze with sand and water. Carpets were damaged and also considerable furniture. The work of the two gentlemen was what saved the place.

OBITUARY.

Howard.

From Daily of Nov. 1

Mrs. John Howard died at her home near Thompsonville, Saturday of old age and general debility, at the advanced age of 90 years. Deceased was born in Lancashire, England, May 8, 1807, and came to this country direct to Raymond, Racine county, in 1844, where she has ever since resided, honored and respected by a larg circle of friends and acquaintances. One son, W. J. Howard, of this city, and four daughters, Mrs. P. Leonard, of Caledonia; Mrs. J. Garrity, of Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. A. Lyon, of Antigo Wis., and Mrs. J. Martin of Mitchell county Iowa, survive her, in addition to many grand and great grand children. The funeral took place this (Monday) afternoo at 2 o'clock from the late home and at 3 o'clock from the Caledonia Catholic church.

Jones.

A tlegram received from Portland, Oregon, announces the death of Elias Jones at that place in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Jones was formerly an old resident of Racine and the father of Mrs. George Conroe, of this city

The Search for Health

It is not human nature to be contented with our lot in life. We are all striving to gain something we lack, but the hardest, and seemingly most hopeless quest is the search for health by those who are either weak constitutionally or have become run down. The ordinary practitioner doesn't seem to solve the problem of a run-down physical condition. If the patient is wealthy he sends him on a voyage for his health; if poor, he gives him a "tonic," but the great wellspring of health remains untouched, and small benefit results.

There are remedies for such troubles—remedies potent, safe and permanent. Dr. Greene, famous as the discoverer of Nervura, has found remedies for all diseases of the nerves, blood and body. Consultation and advice of the most skilled physician can be had absolutely free of cost at the office of Dr. Greene's remedies, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill. Whether you call or write, consultation is free. This certainly is a great privilege to those who have searched everywhere for health, and have given up hope. Dr. Greene's peerless success in discovering remedies for the ills of mankind have given him an enviable place in the hearts of our people. If you are ill, call or write at once.

WILL LOOK FOR ANDREE.

Relief Expedition to be Fitted Out by the Norwegian Government.

CHRISTIANA, Nov. 1.—The government has instructed the governor of Tromsoe, Norway, to charter a steamer, provision it for six months and send out a relief expedition for Andree. He will start in three days and proceed to Spitzbergen. The expedition for Prince Charles promontory, in search of the Andree balloon will probably start today in command of Captain Sverdrup of Nansens, ship Fram.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "A hundred men prominent in Russian scientific circles, have asked permission to follow Sverdrup's expedition."

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

"Do you think you can accustom yourself to Klondike cooking?"

"Why not? My wife took the first prize at Vassar for her paper-weight biscuits."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

November Term of Racine County Circuit Court Convenes on Nov. 8.

AN INTERESTING CALENDAR

The Case of Clara I. Hodges vs. James Wilson the First One—Ninetean Issues of Fact for Jury—Three Criminal Cases.

From Daily of Nov. 1

The regular term of the Circuit Court of Racine county will convene on November 8th. The calendar is a large one, many of the cases being important. Below is the calendar:

ISSUES OF FACT FOR THE JURY.

Clara I. Hodges vs. James Wilson.

The American Boiler Company, a corporation, vs. John Pugh and Edward L. Baker.

James Ennis vs. Racine Hardware Company.

Catharine Anderson vs. Peter O. Stonebreaker.

West Shore Lumber Co. vs. S. S. Carr and Minnie S. Northrop, garnishee.

Wm Harvey, assigne for benefit of creditors of E. M. Van Valkenburg, vs. J. J. Rust, American Straw Board Company, E. R. Thomas.

William C. Tiede vs. The Commercial & Savings Bank of Racine.

Peter P. Wood vs. John C. Wagner.

Karl Dierks, administrator, vs. Racine Gas Light Company, et al.

Re estate of Patrick J. Tracy vs. Charles H. Mc Manus, appellant.

In re last will and testament of James Fielding, deceased.

In re voluntary assignment of Ernest Klinkert vs. claim of Anna Bachinsky.

Pabst Brewing Company vs. Strauss Brothers Company and John C. Wagner.

Racine Hardware Co. vs. George W. Scanlan and company.

Karl Dierks, administrator, vs. City of Racine and Racine Gas Light Company.

Charles S. Wood vs. City of Racine.

H. Holden Jensen vs. Horlicks' Food Company.

Carl M. Simonsen vs. Evan Skofstad.

Owen J. Evans vs. The Yorkville, Mt. Pleasant Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

State of Wisconsin vs. Edward Durant

State of Wisconsin vs. Theodore Thomas.

State of Wisconsin vs. Frank Blanchard.

ISSUES OF FACT FOR THE COURT.

Charles R. Carpenter vs. Olaf E. Meyer, et al.

Mary K. Hagaman vs. William T. Williams, et al.

Benjamin M. Goldberg vs. Albert Ellinger.

Francisco Blair, et al vs. Roy D. Curry Vienna Land Company, et al.

A. J. Verkonterere vs. J. W. Raymond.

John T. Pirie et al vs. Martin Clancy, et al.

William Wilson vs. Lena Rosenvall.

Josephie Kysely vs. Adolph Kysely.

Jacob Frederick Johnson vs. Jessie Victoria Johnson.

Johann Fredrickson vs. Mary Fredrickson.

Valentine Youngand, Rudolph Neubauer vs. Henry F. Johnson et al, supervisors.

ISSUES OF LAW FOR COURT.

Christopher C. Gittings vs. Mathias M. Secor, William W. Hutchinson and John C. Sluter.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Stealing Rides.

The dangerous practice of boys and men employed at Racine Junction stealing rides on freight trains, is still resorted to. Saturday evening when a north-bound freight train passed the Washington avenue crossing the tops of the cars were black with boys and a man or boy was hanging to every ladder. The greatest wonder is that more are not killed and maimed than are reported. There is a law against the practice and the Chicago & Northwestern company have made repeated efforts to enforce it but without any degree of success.

A True Patriot.

Philanthropist—"Ah! my friend, if you had been industrious and saving you might have been a wealthy man." Hungry Hank—"Wot yer take me fur? Don't ye know dat dese 'here 'cumulations uv wealth is endangerin' the republic?"—Judge.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

BENEFICIAL SESSION

Was the Racine City and County Teachers' Institute Held Last Week.

From Daily of Nov. 1

The union county and city institute held at the high school last Friday and Saturday was attended by some 200 teachers and was a decided inspiration to all the teachers in attendance. Profs. Hewitt and Cheever are masters in their lines of work and are able to present it before teachers in such a manner as to stimulate the desire and purpose to labor for higher results in the school room. Prof. Hewitt has more fire in his make-up which tends to set you aglow with enthusiasm at once, while Prof. Cheever causes you to feel a strong purpose to study more deeply and to steadily work to gain greater skill for execution. The state department could not have chosen two men better adapted to work together than the gentlemen selected for Racine.

The institute closed at 3:00 Saturday afternoon with some very strong and fitting words of appreciation of the work of the instructors and by the adoption of the following resolution:

We, the teachers of the county and city of Racine, Wis., in institute assembled, appreciating the educational value of the work done by Prof. W. H. Cheever of the State Normal school at Milwaukee and by Prof. W. C. Hewitt of the State Normal school at Oshkosh during this Union Institute do hereby extend to these gentlemen, our sincere thanks for their earnest efforts in our behalf, and assure them that our gratitude is not a simple formality, but such as shall be shown by our efforts to introduce the valuable hints and suggestions which they have given us into the work committed to our care.

A Singular Migration.

One of the greatest mysteries to scientists, one for which there seems to be no reasonable explanation, is that concerning the migration of the lemming, or Norway rat. Instead of taking place once a year these migrations occur only once in every eleven years. When the time comes for the exodus, the little animals journey westward from Scandinavia, allowing nothing to stop their movements, which virtually amount to a headlong flight. They swim the lakes and rivers, and climb the highest mountains in incalculable numbers, devastating the whole country through which they travel. Naturalists attribute the movement to some inherited memory of a flight to escape an expected cataclysm, but this seems somewhat far fetched.

Ants That Keep Slaves.

There are several species of ants that keep slaves, and one variety, the Polyergus rufescens, is almost entirely dependent upon them. Huber says that if this species were kept alone in a box it would soon die of starvation even if supplied with food. Sir John Lubbock says: "I have kept isolated specimens for three months by giving them a slave for an hour or two a day to clean and feed them; under these circumstances they remained in perfect health, while but for the slaves they would have perished in two or three days."

The Area of Herring Nets.

According to Lord Tweedmouth, the area of the herring nets used in Scotland one year was no less than 164,000,000 square yards, and the total amount of the lines in daily use was 82,000,000 yards, or about 42,000 miles, or enough to go once and three-quarters round the globe.

Just try a 19c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Remains of Another Mastodon.

J. B. Duffy, of Echo, Ore., has unearthed the bones of a mastodon on his farm. They are in good state of preservation.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

A New Meaning for Old Initials.

The initials "R. F.," which Frenchmen have heretofore understood to stand for Republique Francaise, it is now explained means "Russie France."

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

To get Even With Him.

It might be well to turn Laureate Austin loose on the Sultan's trail. In other words, meet atrocity with atrocity.—Kansas City Journal.

Doors and Starvation.

The main entrance to the new Chicago library cost $200,000. This is all right, of course, but probably as many people as usual will starve this winter in Chicago.—Ex.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

STERLING BICYCLES

BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENCY:

GEO. A. CRANE,

RACINE, WIS.

THE FIRST STEPS.

For an Exhibit of Goods at the Omaha Exposition Taken by Business Men.

From Daily of Nov. 1

The meeting held at the Racine Business Men's Association rooms Saturday afternoon, at which ex-Mayor Koch, Walter Pollock and Ferdinand Hichefer, of Milwaukee, were present, was not so largely attended as was desired. Hon. W. T. Lewis and several manufacturers were in attendance. The object of the meeting was to interest Racine manufacturers in the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Neb. It is proposed to erect a Wisconsin building at a cost of $20,000 and to arrange for an exhibit of Milwaukee and Racine products. The following committee was appointed to take charge of making an exhibit: F. L. Mitchell, R. T. Robinson, Wm. Horlick, H. E. Miles, H. M. Wallis, O. W. Johnson, Sands M. Hart, Chas. M. Freeman, Geo. D. Fellows, Frank J. Miller, A. C. Frank, Leo A. Peil.

A general meeting will be held on Wednesday evening of this week when the active work of soliciting will be placed in the hands of an executive committee.

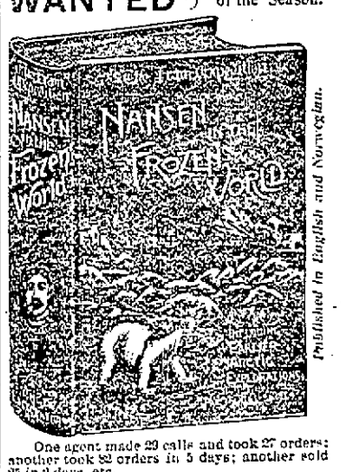
DR. MERCHEM THE 3D.

Has Been Appointed to a Very Important Position.

From Daily of Nov. 1

Dr. John G. Meachen, 3d, who graduated from the Rush medical college last spring and who at present is the house surgeon at one of the large Chicago hospitals, has been tendered the responsible position of head surgeon of one of the principal divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In case he accepts his headquarters will be at some principal point on the line from whence he will make special trips to the various positions of the system. The position is exceedingly responsible and is one rarely given to so young a man. This is another step in advance in his profession, for the young doctor, who has so many friends in this city.

AGENTS WANTED For the Fastest Selling Book.... of the Season.



One agent made 29 calls and took 27 orders; another took 32 orders in 5 days; another sold 25 in 2 days, etc.

AGENTS HAVE NO COMPETITION.

FOURTH EDITION NOW ON PRESS.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Lakeside Building,

CHICAGO. - ILL.

MONUMENTS

GRANITE AND MARBLE

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

THOS. P. GRIFFITH,

UNION GROVE, - WIS.

FRENCH TANSY WAFERS

These are the genuine FRENCH TANSY WAFERS, imported direct from Paris. Ladies can depend upon securing relief from and cure of PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR PERIODS regardless of cause. Emerson Drug Co. Importers and Agents for the United States. San Jose, Cal.

ROBINSON DRUG STORES

SOLE AGENTS FOR RACINE.

ELMIRA COLLEGE for WOMEN

Chartered 1855.

High grade college course. Superior advantages in music and art. Faculty, buildings, equipments and grounds, superior. Home comforts, family spirit, pleasant association with teachers assured. Delightful climate, health record of students unsurpassed. Increased endowment, scholarships and generous cash prizes. Modern improvements, steam heat, electric light and elevator. Present day methods. Advanced scholarship, unsectarian, positively Christian. Tuition for College course, home and board, three hundred dollars a year. The highest possible college course at the lowest possible rate. Correspondence invited.

A. G. MACKENZIE, D. D., President, ELMIRA, N. Y.

G. MARTINS.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Open at all hours Day or Night.

Morgue in Connection.

Always on hand.

Telephone 984. 234 Main St.

Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

I WANT people everywhere to take orders for me, $150 a month easily made. Address with stamp F. R. WADLEIGH, Alton, N. H.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,

Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD

SOLICITOR OF

PATENTS

AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People after Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville, (Ind.,) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a number of years he was pastor of the United Brethren church at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.

PROF. R. S. BOWMAN.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing.

"A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. I then succumbed to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition.

"A minister in conference learning of my condition advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Professor Bowman's wonderful story which was further endorsed by the following affidavit.

HARTSVILLE, Ind., March 16, 1897.

I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case.

R. S. BOWMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1897.

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, *Notary Public.*

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The **NEW YORK LEADER**

Racine's Greatest Store.

421 MAIN STREET.

A GREAT CHANCE TO SAVE THE CASH

A great chance to get a nice trimmed hat cheap, a great chance to buy Merchandise cheaper than ever before. Watch for the greatest sale you have ever seen, and for the best inducements of the season, which will take place, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 3, 4, 5 and 6, on these four days you will see something that you have not seen before in Racine. These will be the four days when Merchandise will be sold for the price of the raw material, and some items even cheaper than the cost of the raw material. They will be the four glorious days in the history of Racine, the New York Leader's four day's special sale will be worth while attending. We are not like other stores, advertise something at 5 per cent reduction and then make a great bluff with their ad. The New York Leader's prices for this sale will make them all study and say: The New York Leader is ruining our prices, because they sell goods cheaper than we can buy wholesale. But this cuts no figure with us, as it is nobody's business how cheap we sell our goods, and it is everybody's business to go where they can buy goods the cheapest. We are sure that these four days will be of great interest to all who attend the greatest special sale of the season at the New York Leader. Study these prices carefully:

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, with long sleeves, good weight, regular price 20c, for these four days price....11c

Men's Laundered Overshirts, with cuffs and collars, regular price 50c, for these four day at....27½c
Only two to a customer.

Men's ½ wool Suits, size 34 to 42, worth $5.00, for these 4 days, per suit....$2.48
One suit to a customer.

Men's All Wool Suits, good make, worth $9.00, for these four days....$5.50
One to a customer.

Men's All Wool Ulsters, worth $6.00, for these four day at....$3.48
One to a customer.

Men's All Woll Beaver Overcoats, fine lining, worth $10.00, for these four days at....$5.98
One to a customer.

Ladies good Wrappers, dark shades, worth 75c, for these four days at....39c
One to a customer.

Ladies' Fine Flannelette Wrappers the finest make, worth $1.50, for these four days at....89c
One to a customer.

Ladies' extra heavy Flannelette Wrappers, fancy make, worth $1.75, for these four days at....98c
One to a customer.

Ladies' fine box calf Shoes, lace or button, worth $3.00, for these four days at..$1.75

Men's Buckle Shoes, top soles, worth $1.50, for these four days at....98c
One to a customer.

Good Bed Blankets, worth 60c, for these four days, per pair....29c
One to a customer.

Nice Glass Tumblers, worth 4c, for these four days, each....1c
Only 6 to a customer, while they last.

Nice glass preserving dishes, worth 4c, for these four days, each....1c
6 to a customer.

Ladies capes, worth $2.00 for these four days at....98c
Only 2 to a customer.

Good Comforters, worth $1.50, for these 4 days at....98c
One to a customer.

Boy's 2-piece Suits, worth $1.25, for these four days at....59c
One Suit to a customer.

Men's all wool ½ Hose, the raw material is worth 15c, for these four days at 5c pr.
2 pair to a customer.

Gent's strictly all wool socks, heavy weight worth 25c, for this sale....10c pr.
2 pair to a customer.

Men's fine cashmere wool ½ hose, worth 25c to 40c, for these four days, price....12½c
2 pair to a customer.

Children's wool hose, worth 35c, for these four days at....19c
3 pair to a customer.

Men's all wool shirts and drawers, worth $1.25, for these four days....69c
2 suits to a customer.

MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, worth $3.50, for these 4 days....$1.98

Ladies Dakota Hats, worth 75c, for these four days....29c

Ladies' Fine Dakota Hats, the best felt, worth $1.25, for these 4 days....75c
Only one of every kind to a customer.

Remember these four days sale will put a good many dollars in your pocket. We will also trim hats free of charge Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, if shape and trimming are bought at our store. This offer is for 3 days only. Remember the place

NEW YORK LEADER,

421 Main St.

Next Door to Merchants Hotel. Green Front.

A SPECIAL NOTICE...

Having sold during the Spring and Summer nearly all the Furniture in stock, our recent invoice for Winter embraces an entirely new line of

..FURNITURE..

That is strictly up-to-date in every respect, and is not excelled by any dealer in Racine, when it comes to QUALITY and LOW PRICES, that have already established for us a profitable trade.

Special attention given to country trade, and goods delivered any distance, either by wagon or rail, free of charge.

A. C. HANSON, 1026 STATE ST.,

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER.

HISTORY OF CURRENCY

A Government Document of Great Value Just Published.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WORK

History of All the Various Kinds of Money from Colonial Days to the Present, as Well as of All Government Loans.

Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The publication giving a history of the currency of the United States and of all the government loans since the foundation of the government, compiled under the direct supervision of Hon. J. Fount Tillman, Register of the Treasury, has been made public. The volume is one of the most interesting contributions to the public on these important questions that has ever been prepared, going into all the details of the various kinds of money which has been in existence at various periods in the history of the United States, as well as an exhaustive review of all the issues of government bonds.

The first chapter is devoted exclusively to the history of the currency of the United States for a lengthy period after the settlement of the original provinces. It shows that the work of production was naturally slow, and such surplus products as could reach foreign markets were hardly sufficient to procure in return the bare necessaries of life. The small sums of money brought to the country by the settlers were soon exhausted—sent abroad for supplies—and trade for the most part had to be carried on by inconvenient methods of barter. Along the shores of Long Island two kinds of beads, made out of shells, one white, one black, the last being regarded as worth two of the first, were used. These beads circulated as money. In Massachusetts they became by custom the common currency of the colony, and 1637 were made legal-tender for 12 pence. In 1635 musket bullets were used for change at a farthing apiece, and had been made a legal tender for sums under 12 pence.

Barter currency was established at an early day in the colonies, and products of all kinds (cattle included) were made tender in payment of debts. Local mandates provided for the valuation of such mediums so employed. Produce, poultry, pigs, etc., passed currency in satisfaction for equivalent in value; and one regulation stipulated that not more than 10 pounds of tobacco should be received for a meal. On one occasion a large number of persons seeking entrance to an entertainment in a town in Massachusetts, and not having the ready cash, paid for their admission in fish.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the trade with the West Indies began to bring in coin, and in 1652 a mint was established in Boston, though an infraction of the prerogatives of the crown. Laws prohibiting the exportation of coin were passed but it could not be kept in the country.

Before 1652 bills (of account) passed current in Massachusetts in the payment of debts. In this year the subject of the introduction of paper money as a medium of exchange, with the view of increasing the facilities of trade, was discussed in general court. No enactment followed, but we find an approximation to it in 1675 in the following record: "For the prevention of the change and trouble of transportation of the rates to be levied, to the treasurer of the county, as also matters of convenience therein appearing, it is ordered that bills for wages, horses, provisions, etc., being regularly passed to the said treasurer, the treasurer, upon the desire of persons concerned shall repass bills to the constables of such towns, while sums are due upon the aforesaid accounts."

In 1686 a "bank" was proposed, and permission was granded to John Blackwell, of Boston, and others, residents of England as well as of this country, to issue notes (bank bills,) "on the security of real and personal estate and imperishable merchandise." Its history, however, is obscure, and though it seems to have made issues, they soon disappeared.

Thus it is evident that at an early date the inhabitants of the colonies were subjected to great drawbacks for the wants of a sufficiency and a proper system of money and a settled legal medium of exchange. Under the pressure of circumstances, confronted by urgent necessities inflicted by the demands of war, the ultimate resort to the issue of paper money was natural, and its continuance thereafter, if not unavoidable, was both seductive and easy.

In 1690, five years before the Bank went into operation, Massachusetts made the first issue of paper money emitted by the American colonies. An expedition had been sent out against Canada, and returned without spoils, and in state of misery, the soldiers were clamorous for their pay. Several thousand pounds were issued in notes from 3 farthing to £5. These, however, were not legal tender, and were receivable merely for taxes and property in the treasury. In 1692, however, it was ordered that these bills be received by the treasury, and the result was that they circulated at par with coin for twenty years, until redeemed, and barter currency ceased for the time or at least became less common. Bills of credit then followed and were issued by many of the colonies.

In 1751 Parliament prohibited the New England colonies from issuing bills of credit, except, under certain restrictions, for current expenses, in case of war, etc., (but through these loopholes heavy issues were afterward made), and all the colonies were prohibited from ever afterward admitting bills as legal tender in payment of private debts. The bills of credit, at first issued in Massachusetts, were redeemed by that colony at large discounts in silver currency.

At the outbreak of the revolutionary war the colonies found themselves heavily burdened with their bills of credit, before issued for the purpose of meeting contingent expenses. The Continental Congress itself had no recourse but the issue of paper money. Pelatia Webster, author of the "Political Essays of 1791," estimated the whole circulating cash of the thirteen colonies just before the war at 12,000,000, or perhaps, not more than 10,000,000 hard dollars in value.

When the question of taxation for providing the means for meeting current expenses was raised, there was a general clamor for paper money. When the proposition came before Congress to establish a regular system of raising revenue, and Pelatia Webster, almost alone, as it seems, insisted on such a measure, a member indignantly exclaimed, "Do you think, gentlemen, that I will consent to load my constituents with taxes, when we can send to our printer and get a wagon load of money, one quire of which will pay for the whole?" And "What a shame it is," said a patriotic old lady, "that Congress should let the poor soldier suffer, when they have the power to make just as much money as they choose."

The first emission of continental money $30,000,000 in amount, was ordered in May, but did not make its appearance until June. The bills issued were apportioned among the several states, and were to be returned for cancellation to the government, in ratio to the amount received, in full annual installments, the first one to be paid before the last day of November, 1779, and the last on or before the 1st day of November, 1782. The second issue was of $3,000,000 on the 29th day of November of the same year, on which Franklin urged that there should be interest paid. These issues continued until in May, 1776, and $15,000,000 had been issued. Under the stress of circumstances manifold issues followed. Indeed, during the revolution, by one authority, over $350,000,000 of paper money was issued, of which possibly $200,000,000 was out at one time. Congress adopted every means in its power to sustain the bills, but without avail.

After it became apparent that the sisterhood of states would ultimately throw off the British yoke loans were negotiated with foreign countries. On September 2, 1789, nine loans, amounting in the aggregate to $10,296,517.13, had been negotiated by the Continental Congress. The work says:

"The necessity for the latter measure was as imperative as that for the former. While striving with bills of credit to satisfy the continuous demands at home, it required specie wherewith to procure indespensable munitions, armament and supplies, obtainable alone through such means abroad. In the then condition of the country the efforts put forth in that direction were truly herculean, and the aim for some time appeared impossible of attainment. At length, through the friendly disposition of France, who, while not yet openly prepared to advocate the cause of the colonies, had been secretly contributing substantial aid thereto, success was achieved, and the first loan from the Farmers General of France was obtained."

France grew bolder in 1778, and the second loan was negotiated with her direct; and it is even a question whether in its inception it was not intended more as a subsidy, payable in installments every three months to the American commissioners in France, "to enable the colonies to keep up the unequal struggle with Great Britain."

Gratuities to the amount, at least, of $1,090,500 were actually received from France during the course of the war.

The third loan consisted of advances of money by Spain during the period indicated. As the early financial transactions of the United States in Europe appeared to have been, in the main, secret, it is extremely difficult to obtain information respecting some of loans negotiated at that time.

The fourth know loan, although negotiated in Holland, having been obtained on the credit of France, became a debt due to that country. The incidents attaching to this loan are interesting. The financial situation of the Continental Congress was at its worst in the years 1779-80. Over $200,000,000 in continental currency had been issued, and had depreciated until it only passed at forty for one. Even at this discount it soon ceased to circulate at all, and in the year 1780 "it quickly expired into the hands of its possessors." The revolutionary army was reduced to extremity. On the 1st of February, 1778, nearly 4000 men were returned as unfit for duty for want of clothes. In January, 1780, the army had been nearly two months on short allowance of bread, and within a fortnight almost perishing. They had been sometimes without bread, sometimes without meat, and sometimes without both. Evidently to seek relief through new issues of paper money was hopeless. In this dilemma Congress determined to attempt to negotiate a loan in Holland. Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, having been chosen as agent for that purpose, shortly after June 20, 1780, sailed for Europe, but the vessel in which he took passage was captured by a British frigate. He threw his papers overboard, but, not weighing them sufficiently they floated and were recovered by a British sailor. This incident produced a war between Great Britain and Holland, for the papers contained a plan of a treaty with the United States drawn up under the direction of Van Berckel, grand pensionary of Amsterdam. Great Britain demanded of Holland a disavowal of this plan and "the exemplary punishment of the pensionary and his accomplices." Satisfaction for the supposed offense not being made, a declaration of hostilities in due course followed.

Mr. Laurens being held a close prisoner in the Tower on a charge of high treason, the negotiations for a loan ran on under a commission issued to John Adams, aided by the exertions of Col. John Laurens, who, on the capture of his father, had been dispatched to Europe on the same mission. Application for loans in Holland had hitherto proved unsuccessful. The King of France had, through his Minister at the Hague, offered his assistance to the Americans in procuring loans in that country, but without avail. He now engaged to become himself responsible for the sums which might be furnished. Through this means, and the exertions of Mr. Adams, the loan was effected.

Regarding the fifth loan, this may be said: Many successive attempts on the part of Mr. Adams early commenced to obtain loans in Holland on the faith of the United States utterly failed until, eventually, he had been commissioned and recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary to arrange a treaty of amity and commerce with the State General. The court of The Hague was evidently well disposed toward the colonies, and had shown this disposition in many ways, which had been the occasion of earnest remonstrance from the British Minister. To one of his letters demanding that American vessels be no longer allowed a shelter in their harbors, nor American rebels an asylum in their country, the States General returned the naughty answer, "There are no gates to The Hague." The negotiation of this loan was the commencement of a long series of financial transactions in Holland. If the gold of France and her fleets aided the United States through the war in which independence was gained, it was from Holland that money came, even although as a loan, which assisted the government through the difficult years of peace that followed.

No information respecting the negotiations for the sixth loan is accessible. By the contract dated February 25, 1783, it appears that "His Majesty determined, notwithstanding the pressing necessities of his own service, to grant to congress a new pecuniary assistance, which he fixed at the sum of 6,000,000 livres Tournois, under the title of a loan." The money was paid to the United States from the funds of the royal treasury in sums of 500,000 livres monthly for twelve months.

As an inducement to secure the seventh loan (the demand for money in Holland in 1783-84 being very great, owing to the fact that every nation in Europe was seeking loans at the same time), in addition to the 4 per cent interest which was to be paid, it was agreed to distribute among the subscribers by lot, in consequent years, "obligations of the United States for $270,000 as a bonus or premium on the loan; an as an additional inducement "gratifications" amounting to from 5 to 6 per cent were to be paid, at the time of redemption, to the holders of all original certificates. The amount of this latter actually paid was $80,720, the sum of both being $356,720.

The eighth loan appears to have been contracted in order to raise money with which to pay the interest on the loans previously made in Holland. The interest which had before fallen due had been paid partly by remittances from America and partly by some portions of the amount received on the original loans. Although the experiment of issuing vast amounts of paper money had proved so disastrous, yet the policy of the government still ran in the same course, and there was afloat the "new emission" of paper currency (purporting on its face to be redeemable by the different states, individually, but indorsed by the United States), which by an act of March 18, 1780, it was provided should be issued at a not greater rate than $1 of the new for each $20 of the old. Such imposts and duties as the Continental Congress could derive from the thirteen independent states were mostly paid in this new currency, which, being worthless abroad, rendered the payment of debts due in foreign countries by congress a difficult matter. No definite information as to the amount of this currency issued appeared on record. It circulated at a considerable discount until after the adoption of the present constitution, under the names of the "new emission" and "continental bills of credit," and was partially redeemed by being received in subscriptions to stock which were created to fund a domestic debt. Hamilton, in his report on the public credit, January 14, 1790, estimated the unliquidated amount of the domestic debt, consisting "chiefly of the continental bills of credit," at $2,000,000. In January, 1795, he stated the amount of these bills for which the United States was liable at $80,574.

The ninth loan was negotiated for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the United States in Europe, and to afford a financial basis on which to start the new government at home. The new constitution was to go into effect when ratified by the nine states. Some of the states voted to adopt it in 1787, but the vote of the ninth state, New Hampshire, was not secured until June 21, 1788. It was known to Europe, however, early in that year that it would be ratified, and, as the Continental Congress was utterly without funds to turn over to its successor, money must be provided somehow. Thomas Jefferson was then minister of the United States at the court of Versailles, and, with Mr. Adams, then about to return to America, conducted the negotiations.

The definitive treaty of peace was signed September 3, 1783. Up to that time there had been negotiated six of these loans, amounting to $8,526,517.13. The remaining three, amounting to $1,770,000, were contracted after that date, and before the new government began.

At the time of the organization of the present form of government our total foreign indebtedness amounted to $52,788,722.93. To this should be added the indebtedness of the several states, which was estimated by Hamilton at that time to aggregate about $25,000. The amount actually paid, however, was $18,271,786.47. This brings us down to the formation of the present government.

The establishment of the American mint by Congress, and the fixing of the ratio between gold and silver, which are more or less familiar to the reading public, are properly set forth in Mr. Tillman's publication; and he also details the suspension of silver coinage in 1806, and the establishment of the gold standard in 1873. From that time on to June 30, 1896, every enactment by congress increasing or restricting the amount of money coined is carefully covered in detail.

The portion devoted to "loans of the government and statistics appertaining thereto" is also exceedingly interesting. Commencing with the first loan obtained from France, amounting to $181,500, which was sold at par, it includes all loans down to and including those which occurred under the Cleveland administration. The report shows the startling fact that, on all the bond issues which the government has made, it has paid out the enormous sum of about $3,000,000,000 net, or more than $1,000,000,000 more than is in existence in the United States today.

It is expected that there will be a tremendous demand for this government publication. It is certainly a valuable contribution to the financial literature of the country, and is something which reflects credit upon its author.

WEBSTER BALLINGER.

ENGLAND'S GREAT POWER.

Independent: The greatness of England's power appears strikingly in its omnipresence. If a revolt breaks out in Rhodesia British soldiers are on hand; if heathen kings of the Upper Niger make raids, an armed English expedition is on their track within twenty-four hours; if King Mwanga conspires against English interests in Uganda, he soon finds himself a fugitive before an English army; if an Arab prince aspires to the sultanate in Zanzibar, a British gun boat cuts short his dream; if the Afrids rebel on the northwest borders of India, British troops are there to beat them into submission. There is no government like the English government in its round-the-world alertness.

Texan Fondness for Oratory.

As Judge Lurton of Tennessee was once going through Texas he met an old Texan who described at length the people who had settled in his neighborhood, a large number of them having come from Kentucky. "And there's them Kaintuckians," said he. "They're the speakin'est people I ever see in my life, fer a fact. Why, whenever we hev a shootin' match, a campmeetin', a weddin' or a fun'ral, you can jest bet that them Kaintucklians will be thar, and afore you knows it they'll be offerin' resolutions and a-makin' speeches tell you cain't rest. To tell the truth, jedge, they can't cut a watermelon without a speech."

Wonders of Science.

It is related by a French paper that a man came to a great chemist and asked him: "I've bought a cigar holder which is sold me as pure amber. Can you tell me any means by which I can ascertain if it really is amber?" "Certainly," said the man of science. "Simplest thing in the world. Put it to soak in alcohol for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time look at your alcohol, and if the cigar holder is of real amber it will have completely disappeared." This is a funny story, but we should prefer to learn chemistry from some other "man of science." Amber is not soluble in alcohol.

ONLY TOWN ON EARTH

Richest Town in the World is Brookline, Mass.

$65,000,000 IN ASSESSMENTS

It is "Run" on Primitive New England Principles and Has But Six Paupers—Women Figure in the Government—Schools.

Wedged into Boston and so surrounded by the city's outlying suburbs as to be completely shut off from its own county, the town of Brookline, Mass., is an object lesson to students of municipal economy, says the New York Press. Through all the changes that time has brought to the surrounding places Brookline has held its original form of government, and the old New England town-meeting principles still obtain there. That it has been successful in its valuation bears evidence, for in its six square miles the taxable property, both real and personal, is rated at $65,000,000.

Simplicity marks the manner in which the affairs of Brookline are conducted. The old-fashioned form of town meeting is not changed in the least in its main features. The warrant still calls the voters to the town hall to settle public business. All citizens have an equal right to discuss public affairs there. The warrant and the yearly town report are left to each voter's residence two weeks before the town meeting, each department report being made out in detail. And there are no high-priced officials on the brief salary list.

AN HONEST GOVERNMENT.

An honest vote is secured by the use of the voting lists at the town meetings. Policemen stand at the doors through which the voters enter, each man's name being checked off as he goes into the hall. Thus no one but a voter is allowed on the floor.

This close governmental supervision is carried into the work of the public servants by the committee of twenty influential citizens, who are appointed annually by the Town moderator. They examine the list of appropriations asked for and report on them in a printed document. The size of the committee and its method of making public reports is an inseparable bar to the passage of any appropriation to further private interests.

Of course there is the board of select men, who also act on the board of health and are overseers of the poor. In this latter respect their work is light for out of a population of more than 17,000, there were only six persons in the almshouse last year, and only thirty-nine persons needed aid from the town. The board meets twice a week, and in a general way has oversight of all public works, all of which, with the exception of the street lighting, is owned by the municipality.

ITS PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Women have a practical interest in the government, for four of the town's wealthiest women are on two of the boards. Two are overseers of the poor and act on the school committee. These latter have been the most efficient and tireless in the work of promoting methods of teaching young children.

Brookline's proudest boast is its public schools. It is the only town in America that has a complete public bathhouse and natatorium, and the only place in the world where a public school course of instruction includes swimming and life saving. The bath house cost $40,000, and in the big tank school children from the seventh grammar grade upward receive regular instructions from two swimming masters. The public is admitted to the bath house on payment of a small fee to residents of Brookline, at certain hours.

SANTA CLAUS NOT A MYTH.

Indignant Repudiation of Such an Idea From an Unexpected Source.

New York Sun: We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of the Sun:

Dear Editor: I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says "If you see it in the Sun it's so". Please tell me the truth, is there a Santa Clause?

VIRGINIA O'HANLON.
115 West Ninety-fifth street.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skeptism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant in his intellect as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole truth and knowledge. Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies. You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they do not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see the fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there unseen and unseenable in the world.

You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

SALT DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

Excessive Use of This Article Produces Many Derangements of the System.

Journal of Hygiene: The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally belived in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt—eat it on everything, on meat, fish, potatoes, in butter, on tomatoes, turnips and squash, in bread and on a host of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used that no food is relished which has not a salty taste, and this hides more or less the real taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt required in the system is comparatively small, and if the diet had been rightly compounded very little is necessary. Some go so far as to discard its use altogether, but whether this is wise or not we will not here consider.

What are some of the evils of the excessive use of salt? They are to paralyze the nerves of taste or to pervert them so they cannot enjoy anything which has not a salty flavor, and in addition there is a direct tax on both the skin and kidneys in removing it from the blood. Whether the skin was harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthy skin, but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to learn to enjoy many kinds of food without salt, and we advise our readers and others to look into this matter and try and diminish the use of this condiment so far as possible. We believe they will be better for it.

Snow Sailing.

About one young woman in ten nowadays would dare to run out bare headed and bare handed and frolic and snow ball in midwinter. They have to be muffled up like hot-house flowers before they dare venture out in severe weather, and even then would shudder at the thought of rollicking in the snow as their grandmothers did.

The trouble lies in the fact that too few women enjoy perfect health and strength of the special womanly organism. A woman who is not well and strong locally cannot enjoy good general health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood. It is the most perfect and scientific remedy ever devised for the peculiar ailments of women. It restores womanly power, strength and virility. It tones and builds up the nerves which have been shattered by suffering and disease. It corrects all irregularities and derangements and stops exhausting drains. It restores weak, nervous invalids to perfect health. It is intended for this one class of disorders and is good for no other. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. No other known medicine can take its place.

"I have been troubled with female weakness that my physician called catarrh of the womb," writes Miss Tean Conner, of Catish, Clarion Co., Pa. "I doctored for it and did not get better. At last I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I got better right along and when I had taken four bottles was cured. I recommended the 'Favorite Prescription' to a friend of mine. She has been using it and thinks it is wonderful."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.

Scrofula Eruptions.

"I was afflicted with scrofula eruptions all over my body. A friend told me he had been cured of eruptions by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and he advised me to try it. I procured six bottles and began taking it and it accomplished a cure. I believe it to be a great blood purifier." R. C. Kenney, Kimball, Minnesota.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

THE PEOPLE AND THE FINANCES.

Probably no other country has such a lack of authoritative consensus of financial opinion as the United States. In any other country a revision of the monetary institutions would find its foundation and main support in the opinion cumulatively evolved by their experience. In England, Scotland, France, Germany, Canada, and other countries tradition furnishes an almost impregnable basis for popular confidence in a certain body of expert opinion, which is generally recognized as ex cathedra. The Bank of England, for instance through its existing and past governors, can practically control English financial legislation. The confidence of the people in that institution is such that whatever the bank might desire, parliament would regard as the proper thing to do. The masses do not even attempt to discuss the question.

In this country the case is just the reverse. Instead of having a recognized consensus of financial opinion, we have practically a running mob debate on the subject in which the highest virtue is to declare against or throw suspicion upon all who have had an extended fiscal experience and are competent to give an opinion. Finance is one of the questions which, in this country, every man assumes to be thoroughly competent to decide, and the less experience he has had the more emphatic are his decisions. People who shrink from the responsibility of caring for a flock of sheep, or properly conducting a modern hennery, would volunteer to solve the money question without the slightest hesitation.—From "Money" for August.

It might be profitable to dissect this opinion somewhat and ask why the money question should be settled alone by a governmental cabinet in seclusion, and the people deprived of opportunity to discuss such an important question. But certainly there is a vast difference between the methods employed by those setting up financial theories and endeavoring to impress them upon the people whether or no. Truly it may be called a running mob debate in some of its aspects, for the attitude of the Chicago convention of 1896 which settled the money question as far as it could against the wishes of millions of people, and in its platform virtually adopted resolutions that if enacted into law would convert the nation into a running mob. The orators of one propaganda in their attitude and public speeches assume a phase that cannot but be regarded as inciting domestic turmoil perilously near domestic violence. These orators assume an attitude of threatening appearance that forbids that calm reflective consideration of the money question or any other public question, and affecting and pretending to affirm they alone are right and all others wrong, give cause to just opinions as are manifested in the article above.

As a direct opposite to all this is the action of a certain conference held in the city of Indianapolis some months ago. This conference assumed a wholly different course and proposed to find out the merits and demerits of existing financial conditions and existant and proposed changes by means of a body of prominent men who would give their time to researches on the subject and report the result of their deliberations, and is engaged actively at their task.

While the writer in "Money" would affirm that the masses alluding to England do not even attempt to discuss the question, by inference would have it that the masses can not settle important questions of state. Neither can they in the fashion proposed and attempting to be carried out by the free silver propaganda, but the American people at least, are endeavoring to settle this question in a deliberative fashion without reference to the noisy mouthings and rantings of the would be revolutionists who find their exponent in the Chicago platform. The people at large can take an active part in certain questions that arise and having taken part in an orderly manner, in the end will settle all points of agitation. The argument, of course, can be made that such questions as of national finance and tariff would not be the foot ball of political parties, causing the country continual unrest and making confidence a coward seeking a retreat during the storm of agitation. This argument of itself is a good point but does not afford a point that the settlement of such important questions should be made in the seclusion of a governmental conclave of cabinet ministers. The people can and will settle the main points leaving the minor points to be carried out and administered by the administration in power. Mob discussion settles nothing, but calm study of these questions by the people and great conventions that appoint special minds to examine and report all that can be ascertained on the subject are different matters.

Perhaps a coming reform will be one that when an important matter like a financial question or tariff question is once agreed upon by our legislative authorities, it shall stay settled for a prescribed term of years, or as in the case of money matters, might be made the subject of review by means of the direct question put to the people by congress, as to whether or not that body shall consider new changes. This may be regarded as a populist point, the initiative, but the people are fairly warranted in view of the hubbub they have kicked up, in appropriating at least one idea of theirs, and this borrowed from minds anything but populistic in their make-up.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

THE PASSING CRAZE.

The American people have invested at a loss in the governmental buying of silver $226,417,818. In brief, under the Bland and Sherman laws the government purchased 450,946,701 ounces of fine silver, paying for it in gold or its equivalent, the sum of $464,210,252. At the present value of silver this enormous amount is worth but $237,792,444. This loss represents the lesson of experience which costly as it has been, has not seemed to have been impressed upon some people.

Some will argue that this silver, barring the bullion in the treasury, of which there are tons and tons is worth but one hundred cents, but equally so in paper money. But what would paper money be worth if the government did not stand ready at any and all times to pay gold for every paper dollar. If it did not keep at a par with gold, its enormous volume of silver dollars and the silver certificates, what would thes be really worth. Silver dollars would be worth but the pure metal contained in each dollar, now something like 43 cents, the silver certificates, which every one of them has a silver dollar at its back in the treasury, would be worth just the same.

But the fooling goes on and men like Bryan and his associates keep up the clamor. They do not seem to be conscious of the fact that many thousands they have beguiled in the past have learned their lesson, and one by one the states they stole from the Democrat party, as it existed previous to July, 1896, will certainly be recaptured. The Populists are steadily losing and the free silver Republicans are a fast lessening band. In the end, the two great political parties, Republican and Democrat, the latter purged of the free silver and Populist crowd who captured the party in 1896, will combat with each other, but not on the financial questions that will be settled upon the basis of an unquestionable soundness of our circulating medium, and the sterling worth of every dollar. Our financial system will be overhauled under the auspices of the Republican party during the coming session of congress, and the statesmen in the two parties who stand for the uprightness of national honor and the preservation of our judiciary system, the unquestioned and intrinsic soundness of our finances and our financial system, will co-operate.

HAWAII AGAIN.

The return of Senator Morgan from Hawaii more in favor of annexing these islands than ever, has revived the annexation talk. His idea is that it is a necessity and that so far as opposition is concerned on the islands it is confined to an exclusive circle of the friends of the deposed queen. But however this senator may declare his opinions, there is by no means a unanimous opinion in favor of taking Hawaii in as a state. Such a step is not in the least necessary and should not be done, to do it is to put an outrage on the people of the United States. It is probably all right to take in Hawaii, and this can be accomplished by the simple process of governing these islands under territorial conditions, as a dependency, or outlying territory owned by the United States and to be governed accordingly. The islands should have home rule, under the complete control of our sovereignty, and a governor appointed just as England does.

To admit them as a state is merely to certify to the election of a couple of carpet baggers from among those who, largely owning the most fertile sugar plantations, practically reside elsewhere. It has already been charged that President Dole of Hawaii, would not be permitted to be a senator, and this ring who so soon set up control in Hawaii must be disowned by the government now. If President Dole is not a proper person to be one of the two first senators, who is there any more fit?

If there is any jobbery about this Hawaii business, let the people know all about it. If everything is not fair and above board it would be better that the Republican party had not fathered the thing. For in spite of all that has been said, it is doubtful if a majority of the people of this country are in favor of taking in Hawaii, if the intention is to admit them as full fledged states. But undoubtedly a majority are in favor of our taking possession of the islands and governing them in a manner that answers every purpose of our sovereign control.

VIEWS OF STATISTICIAN WRIGHT.

Carrolls D. Wright, who is excellent authority in the Atlantic Monthly in an interesting article disposes of the populistic and socialistic assertion that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. This a favorite term with all political demagogues of the free silver and free trade school and is in steady use by all the artful emissaries of mischief all over the country. While Mr. Carroll admits the truth that large fortunes are being acquired, he does not by any means defend the manner in which this has been made possible, largely through the laxity of the enforcement of the laws and the failure to require of the public corporations adequate compensations for the privileges given.

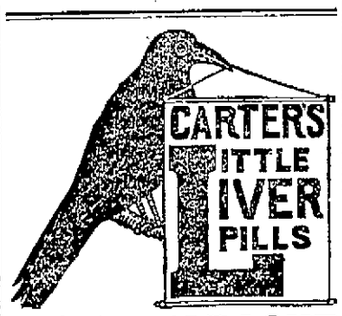
He says the statement should rather be that the rich are growing richer, many more people than formerly are growing rich, and the poor are growing better off. This is nearer the truth than the favorite phrase that the rich are growing rich and the poor poorer. The wealth per capita for a number of years he gives as follows: In 1850, $7,135,780,228, or $308 per capita; in 1860, $16,159,616,068, or $514 per capita; in 1870, $30,068,518,507, or $780 per capita; in 1880, 43,642,000,000, or $870 per capita; and in 1890, $65,037,091,197, or $1,036 per capita.

From 1870 to 1890 there was a gain of from 32.43 per cent to 36.31 per cent of the number of people who were engaged in the support of themselves and the rest of the people, showing a decided gain in the number of bread winners. As an evidence that the poor are not growing more numerous Mr. Carroll says statistics show that inmates in the almshouses in 1850 were 2,171 to each million of population, but that in 1890 the percentage had been reduced to 1,166 to each million of population.

A BUMPTIOUS PRINCE.

Prince Bismark has arisen in his retirement to denounce the United States for its presumption in insisting upon the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. He says that the Monroe doctrine, is "uncommon insolence toward the rest of the world and does violence to the other American and European states with American interests." He says further, "That their great wealth, due to the soil of America, has led the American legislators to over-estimate their own rights of the other American and European states."

It is sad to thus hear that the declaration of our country that it possesses a measure of rights upon this hemisphere, sufficient to interfere when the unmeasured aggressions of European states attempt to meddle with things that concern them not, seizes the once powerful prince who caused thousands upon thousands of German and French people to lose their their lives that his passion for control and seizing of additional territory be gratified, with spasm of assertitive vindictiveness. In his idea, is is uncommon insolence on our part to protect ourselves against the unmeasured aggressiveness of the European states. But the United States will not in consequence give up the Monroe doctrine.



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Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Beautify the Skin," free.

BLOOD HUMORS Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

NO FACTIONS.

What is the sense of talking of Republican factions in this state. There are no factions in this party nor will there be any. It is pretended that the course of Mr. La Follette is antagonizing the party and in consequence there is a budding on the Republican tree of discordant factions, but why should there be? If the Dane county man wants to shed his oratory at a time when no campaign is before the people and thus air his ideas regarding sundry matters, that is his lookout, and if the people tire of this sort of thing and have their own opinions of his actions, that is an entirely different matter and not to be regarded in any wise as fomenting factional feelings.

Possibly politicians who affect to think Mr. La Follette is going to disrupt the party on the caucus reform agitation, reason very badly. They might rather affect a hilarity over the more solid fact that there is a previousness about this thing that would tend to disrupt the Dane county statesman himself, in the minds of the people. But honest caucus reform and not machine reform caucuses is bound to come, some day.

The joy in the Cleveland household over the arrival of a son and heir must be exceedingly great if the following account is to be depended on: Mr. Cleveland had been prepared for the worst—a girl. He had hoped and prayed for the best—a boy. He has haunted the house for the last ten days, and a soothsayer who claimed he was the seventh son of an Indian fakir got a bag of gold for peering into the future and promising an heir. He has worn a rabbit's foot, pulled the wishbone of the Sunday chicken with Ruth, filled his pockets with lucky stones and slept with his feet toward the east. His neighbors have not seen him for two days—until this afternoon, when he appeared on the veranda with both hands rammed to the bottom of his pockets and his hat on the back of his head. He seemed to fear his head would bump the ceiling and he swaggered like Jack the Giant-killer.

Considering the experience of the successor to Cleveland in the affections of the democratic party, it would seem that the ex-president was tempting the fates in handling a rabbit's foot. But there is a difference between politics and domestic affairs.

Editor Finch of the LaCrosse Republican recently appointed as United States minister to Paraguay and Uraguay, is kindly warned by a friendly neighbor editor that he should beware of the fate of his predecessor, Mr. Seymour, who was sent to China some twenty years ago, and never got back. But it is believed that Mr. Finch will take all the chances, as will equally Hon. James Monahan of the Darlington Republican, who is to be appointed collector of internal revenue for the western district of this state. Editor Colby of Union Grove is not in the least concerned as he will officiate as postmaster and stay right at home and not be subject to temptations. Then there is the genial Chain. Ingersoll of the Beloit Free Press, who also remains at home taking good care of the Beloit postoffice.

The Greater New York campaign is the most complex of any election on record. The great quadrangular fight in Chicago last spring was similar to it, only there was but little doubt as to the outcome. There is no question but the Republican vote will be split between Low and Tracy. The Press is the only Platt-Tracy organ, while Low is receiving the support of the Herald, Post and Sun and the Tribune is giving him a half-hearted support. The Press very stoutly maintains that a vote for Low is a vote for Tammany, while the Low supporters are declaring that Tracy is so far behind in the race that the only way to effectually squelch Tammany is by voting for Low. The Henry George people are also fighting Tammany, but the good government forces are so badly split it is difficult to figure how Tammany is going to be downed.

The declaration of Col. Scharf who has been the Chinese inspector for the southern district of New York, is noticeable for the reason that the inspector declares the present Chinese exclusion laws a farce. The conclusion of this inspector is generally coincided in by people who have taken notice of the exceedingly slack manner in which the law is enforced and the ways of evasion opened by the law itself.

The report of the third assistant postmaster-general is unusually interesting. He advises the compulsory prepayment of all classes of postal matter, and especially the full payment of letter postage. The suggestion is made that the postoffice department absolutely control the printing of postage stamps instead of employing the government bureau of engraving and printing. The postage collected from second-class matter which aggregated 310,658,155 pounds, was $3,104,581, and the number of postal cards issued, 523,608,250. The deficiency for the fiscal year is $11,411,779. The money order department was fully self sustaining, as is seen from the earnings, which were $367,181.

It is possible that the annual report of the postmaster-general may advise the establishment of government postal banks.

Racine is all right and is every year increasing its manufacturing output. It has enjoyed the impetus lately received in the inauguration of more prosperous times and is rapidly recovering from the long seige of business depression. There is no city in the northwest better suited through natural advantages for a manufacturing city and the citizens of Racine cannot be too liberal in their encouragement of its present institutions, and extending good cheer to prospective new comers. With intelligent effort it is firmly believed Racine can add materially to its already long list of manufacturing institutions, and the people of Racine should relax no effort to bring this about.

Those who affect to believe it is not the intention of the Republican congres and president to make any financial reforms are talking through their hates. No doubt exists but that the president wil certainly renew his recommendations made to the special session just as it was adjourning, and that congress will next winter take up this necessary subject in earnest. Through the effects of a protective tariff the country is rapidly getting itself in better shape, and reviving industries on all sides evidence the return of prosperity. It now remains to cure the admitted defects in our financial arrangements that business be kept upon a sound foundation, and confidence, so necessary for a stability in our circulating medium, be had.

And now the Milwaukee Journal is charging the administration with shielding a criminal in retaining S. S. Landt as superintendent of the state school at Sparta. The charge preferred against Mr. Landt is that after serving Adams county as its county treasurer for six years an accounting was had with his successor, experts going over the books, and finding that Mr. Landt owed the incoming treasurer $886 which he forthwith paid over together with the expense of the examination of the books amounting to over $200. This is terrible. The idea of paying it over is undemocratic at least. It looks as if the Milwaukee Journal in the Waukesha case had fired off all its big ammunition and like the small boy on the day after the Fourth of July, had got down to squibs.

The retirement of Justice Field removes from the active arena of jurisprudence one of the foremost figures in the country. Justice Field has the honor of having been appointed by Abraham Lincoln, the appointment being dated March 10, 1863, and has consequently served thirty-four years, the longest term of any justice of the Supreme court. His successor will undoubtedly be the present attorney-general, Joseph McKenna of California, thus continuing the representation of the Pacific coast in the Supreme court.

Capt. Jas. A. Duffey,

OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Great Railway Detective Tells What Dr. Miles' Remedies Have Done For Himself and Wife.

DETECTIVE work requires constant vigilance, steady nerves, a clear head and active brain. "A year ago," writes Capt. Duffey, of 831 Orchard St., Toledo, Ohio, "I overworked myself, was in such a condition sleep was impossible. I was so nervous I could not lie in bed; my arms and limbs twitched and my system seemed completely exhausted. I began using Dr. Miles' Nervine and the fourth bottle restored me to health. Mrs. Duffey had suffered for eighteen years with heart disease, had tried every remedy without avail until she took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure two years ago. For the past year she has been free from the trouble."

Dr. Miles' Nervine Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The rapid enforcement of the British fleet in the waters of the north Pacific and the retirement of our war vessels from these waters, at least to an attenuated point, mark two distinct kinds of national policy. It is not at all among the possibilities that some morning the telegraph wires will be loaded down with the story of Japanese cruisers appearing in these waters and frightening to death the whole Pacific coast. England might give us a little notice out of consideration of former friendly social relations, but the Japs will hardly give any notice except the smoke of her war steamers off our coast.

Interest rates are steadily declining and large corporations are refunding their debts at a low rate of interest, not before thought possible. Loans before the last presidential campaign made in the west by eastern loan companies, at 7 and 8 per cent, are being refunded by these same companies at 6 per cent, one leading New York company formally offering to do this. The New York Central and Northwestern have refunded their debts at a rate never dreamed of, and this rate is fully as cheap as the government can borrow money, 3 per cent. The protective tariff has made this possible, and has extended to the great west, benefits the east have enjoyed hitherto in a larger measure.

A St. Louis citizen sets up the plea of single taxation in defense of an attempt of the city to punish him for refusal to pay. His attorney makes a good point in the defense, he arguing "that personal property, being the gain of personal industry, should not be subject to interference by a tax. Its owner is entitled to enjoy it, free from all restrictions as to use or jurisdiction by the state, but it cannot be held inviolate if its possessor must pay a duty on it. It is further argued that the only proper and just method of taxation is land assessment and taxes and revenues from public franchises."

Torture with red-hot irons is a favorite method employed in Servia, according to late reports. Ostensibly the red-hot iron punishment was inflicted upon captured brigands but the accounts say the same torture was also applied to members of the Liberal party as a method of argument. This is not any worse than the revival of tortures of the inquisition said to have been employed in Spain upon captured anarchists, and which, it is said, led to the assassination of Minister Canovas.

Ex-Postmaster Dayton of New York city has succeeded in creating a mild sensation by his course in accepting the nomination of comptroller on the Henry George ticket. The stars will not cease to shine in consequence, nor the Republican party cease to do business at the old stand. Such a course does not help Henry George a whit, and it will not take a vote from the Republican ticket, unless it be his own vote.

The bequests of charity made in the will of the late George M. Pullman, were a surprise to most people who had come to regard the sleeping car magnate as too entirely wrapped up in himself to think of others. The manner in which his sons were cut off would seem to indicate that Pullman did not desire to have his sons follow the example of other rich men's sons. They will be given an opportunity to amass a fortune of their own.

The sudden death of Henry George, one of the candidates for the mayoralty of Greater New York will most seriously complicate matters, and will set all prognostications at naught. It is probable that even were a new candidate to be put in his place, the vote which George would have polled would be divided, for George's support was largely a personal following, and not attracted by a party platform.

Ex-Congressman Stephenson of Michigan has evidently forgotten that the prefix "ex" is a part of his title. Reports from the peninsular district state that the ex-congressman is attempting to take away the patronage of Congressman Sheldon and is endeavoring to dictate the appointments to postoffices in the district.

The papers contain most enthusiastic and glittering announcements of the formation of gold mining companies to work up in the Klondike. Millions are a mere nothing and if the stockholders don't themselves make dividends by the millions, it will not be any surprise to those who have hitherto had their fingers burnt.

It is said that Officer Hanson, who showed up with an average of 77 in the police examination, fell down on the following question: "If a man earns $65.50 a month, what will he earn in a year?" It would have been perfectly proper to credit him had he answered, "Ask the mayor."

The gold balance well sustains itself and is increasing in amount. There exists no apparent reasons for thinking the gold reserve will worry anybody except the treasury officials in taking care of it so long as the government derives sufficient revenue from the customs.

It is possible that Kansas may in a short time be employing the newspapers as text books, but it is not stated what will be done with that class of literature known as "yellow journalism," whose pictures of bullet girls form literary diet for the Sabbath for many.

A LETTER TO WOMEN

From Mrs. James Corrigan.

For seventeen years I have suffered. Periods were so very painful that I would have to go to the doctor every month.

He said that I had an enlargement of the womb, and told my husband that I must undergo an operation, as I had tumors in the womb, and it was a case of life or death.

I was operated upon twice, but it did not seem to do me any good, it made me very weak. I was troubled with the leucorrhœa a great deal.

I also suffered with the sick headache, vomiting spells, backache all the time, terrible pain in my left side, chills, loss of appetite, and could not sleep nights. After taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, some Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I recovered.

I can eat well, and every one that sees me tells me I am a different person. I can do all my own work, sleep well and feel well. I am growing stronger every day, and am able to go out and enjoy a walk and not feel all tired out when I return, as I used to. I doctored for sixteen years, and in all those years I did not feel as well as I do at the present time. I wish that every woman that is troubled as I was, would try that medicine. Oh! it is so good to feel well, and it is all owing to Mrs. Pinkham's kind advice and medicine. —MRS. JAMES CORRIGAN, 284 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Hon. Cornelius Bliss, secretary of the interior, has been getting in some shoulder hits in favor of the republican nominee for mayor of Greater New York. This New York campaign is attaining the height of a national issue and the power of the national administration has been thrown in favor of General tracy as well as the oratory of such eloquent orators as Senator Foraker of Ohio.

Kansas is still engaged in trying to bear the national government and its insurance commissioner refuses to obey the orders of Federal Judge Williams. The trouble all arises over the attempt of Kansas to compel an eastern insurance company to comply with the insurance laws of that state, which are alleged to be contrary to the legitimate course of business.

The difference between the Chicago press and the New York press was never more marked than in the reception accorded Governor Pingree of Michigan. The Michigan governor was actually compelled to send his official card around to the New York city newspapers in order to let them know he was in town and all ready for an interview.

The sudden popularity achieved by ex-President Cleveland on account of that newly-arrived boy must not be mistaken for another call to the proud father to serve his country. The country has just got through with Boy Bryan and can afford to dismiss the idea of boys figuring in the nation's politics.

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NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS, prescribed by eminent physicians:

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Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HENRY GEORGE DEAD.

Sudden Summons to One of the Candidates for Mayor of New York.

WAS STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY

Made Four Speeches Last Night and Overexerted Himself.

CONSTERNATION IN NEW YORK

Most of His Following Will Go to Seth Low, But the Jeffersonian Democrats Have Placed Henry George, Jr., in Nomination in His Father's Place—All Election Bets Will be Declared Off.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Henry George, the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy for mayor of Greater New York, died at Union Square hotel at 4:45 this morning. It is thought death was due to apoplexy.

George arrived at the hotel early this morning coming from several large mass meetings in Queens and Brooklyn. The night's work it seemed, told on him. He complained of being tired, and soon retired. At half past three Mrs. George awoke and found her husband sitting in a chair. He said he was not feeling comfortable. Gradually he grew incoherent and lapsed into unconsciousness. Physicians were at once summoned, but all efforts to revive him failed. Without a sign of recognition to those around him he passed away peacefully.

Tom L. Johnson, George's campaign manager, was immediately sent for. He announced a meeting of George leaders to be held at 11 this morning to determine upon a course of action.

GEORGE PREFERRED LOW.

B. I. Roskoph, one of the campaign managers, said: "George has said that should his election not be possible he preferred Low as the next mayor. I believe the votes that would have gone to George will be thrown for Seth Low.

Henry George was born in 1839. He received a common school education, and went into a counting room. He was also a sailor and printer following the latter trade in California from 1859 to 1866 when he became a reporter and afterwards an editor. He returned to New York in 1880. He is best known through his writings on economic subjects, notably the book "Progress and Poverty." In 1886 he was nominated for mayor by the United Labor party, polling 68,000 votes to 90,000 for Hewitt, democrat.

Since his nomination for mayor of Greater New York by the Jeffersonian democrats a month ago, George had an extremely active canvas, working early and late and speaking several times each evening His candidacy gave the campaign the greatest element of uncertainty and expert politicians were unable to estimate how much of Bryan's vote would go to him instead of VanWyck, the Tammany candidate. Newspaper men reporting his speeches noticed signs that he was breaking down. At times he was incoherent and his speeches were often rambling. Within the past day or two his close friends noted with apprehension marked changes in his manner and appearance. His eyes grew dull and wrinkles came at the corners, and they sunk hollow. His cavernous voice, usually resonant and pleasant, was pitched almost to the piping trebles. In conversation he was querulous, and he seemed like one whose nerves were so highly wrought that they might snap without warning.

In case it is decided not to make Seth Low the Citizens Union candidate, heir to George's following, the law provides a means of filling the vacancy, even at this late date, after the ballots are printed.

Richard Crocker and John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leaders, sent letters of condolence to Mrs. George.

The headquarters were the center of political interest. The executive committee met at 3 o'clock this afternoon to decide whether a successor will be named. Chairman Abbott of the campaign committee, thinks the committee will recommend the voters to vote for Seth Low.

Richard Crocker said of George's death: "Nothing has given me greater sorrow during my political life than the death of Henry George. I never met him, and did not even know him by sight."

Thomas L. Johnosn said the votes of the George supporters will probably to to Low. He felt it would be done in preference to going back on the vows they made against alleged bossism.

GEORGE'S SON NAMED.

Henry George, Jr., was named by the Jeffersonian Democracy this afternoon as the candidate for mayor in the place of his father.

It is not unlikley that all bets on the mayoralty contest will be declared off as a result of Henry George's death. It is estimated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were wagered on the stock exchange alone.

The evening Post (for Low) says editorially: "George's untimely death before the close of the canvass gives a certain tragic interest to the contest which already had moved the community to a very unusual degree. The time and form of his death leavs nothing to be regretted, as far as he was concerned. He had nothing to look forward to, for it was all but certain he could not have been elected. His real value lately lay in his stern and energetic presentation of Platt and Crocker as criminals to be punished. This was in a certain sense a new idea. The moral law for the first time in politics, we may say, spoke through him to masses of this city. There was no mincing, no allowance, no courtesy, no complaints or qualifications such as has been showered on some other city thieves and reprobates, but the tencommandments were presented in their naked majesty. For this we honor his memory. We believe that every word he said in his canvass will, now that he is gone, redound to the advantage of Low."

The Commercial Advertiser (Tracy) says: "The personal aspect of this stroke of fate may be lost to sight quickly in the swift and uncertain revolution it makes in public affairs. It deprives a great, menacing body of open action of more than a leader of its very soul, of all that held it together, of all that made it formidable. As a direct influence in the campaign, Henry George's party disappears with Henry George, though its elements remain as a dubious menace. No other leader can be found to hold the party together, though some of it may follow the anti-Crocker Democracy. But the seething mass of discontent and restless seekers after a vague social revolution, who made a large part of it, are left leaderless and purposeless. Much of the vote he promised to poll will be silenced or divided. The campaign is flung upon an absolutely new basis four days before election."

Crocker declined to express an opinion as to what would be the effect politically of George's death.

Senator Platt said: "I am too busy. I have really nothing to say."

Low, the candidate on the Citizens ticket, said: "The sudden death of Mr. George, under the stress of the campaign is a great tragedy. No soldier on the battle field ever gave his lifef or his country more evidently than George has laid down his in behalf of the city of New York. Pure in motive, high minded, absolutely devoted to the service of his fellow men as he thought they could best be served, he has fallen in the thick of battling against tyranny and corruption, and the one-man power which controls the political machine and thus deprives the people at once of their rights as free men and of the control of the government of the city in the public interests. I wish to say to the people of this city that I shall give myself to this contest in their behalf, a new and higher resolve as though I had received it as a last charge from his dying lips. The campaign committee of the Citizens Union (Low) unanimously passed resolutions deploring the death of George.

FROM BRYAN.

LOGAN, O., Oct. 29.—"I have just received a dispatch announcing the death of Henry George. The suddenness with which the summons came will make more keen the sorrow which the public generally will feel at the death of so great, so pure, so brave a man. By his own unaided genius he made his name familiar to the reading public the world around. Those who agreed with his theories found in him an ideal leader, while those who opposed him admitted his ability and moral courage. He was of the most foremost thinkers of the world. His death will prove a loss to literature, society, and politics."—W. J. Bryan.

RECOMMEND LOW.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The single tax club has telegraphed Henry George's son, urging him to issue an address calling on all of his father's supporters to vote for Low.

HANNA TALKS OF GEORGE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—Senator Hanna, when advised of the death of Henry George, said: "It is a shock to the country. Henry George was an honest man; a man of conviction. But as far as his usefulness was concerned it was neutralized by his own idea. Had he been broader in his views, he would have been a great benefit to his country, but he was no demagogue. George was winning many votes for Tammany.

London experiments show that hardwood paving blocks last fifteen years, while soft-wood blocks wear out in six, and also smell disagreeably on acount of their absorbent qualities. The estimated saving by using hardwoods is about 10 per cent.

The mission of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to cure disease, and thousands of testimonials prove it fulfills its mission well.

INDIANS ON WARPATH

Game Warden Wilcox Sends Courier for Assistance.

A MESSENGER WAS KILLED

Indians Violate the Game Laws—Resist Arrest and Snow Fight—Five Were Killed—State Troops May be Called Out.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 29.—A courier has just arrived here, bringing a message from Game Warden Wilcox to Sheriff Nienran for help. Indians burned a ranch across the mountain and killed a messenger sent out by Wilcox. The latter tried to arrest the Indians for violation of the game law. They resisted and began to fight. Five Indians were killed and Sub-Chief Star was mortally wounded. The Indians have a stack of green deer hides and were slaughtering on all sides. A hundred men are on the way to aid Wilcox. The Indians are threatening to pillage and murder. Squaws were sent back to the reservation and reinforcements are coming. The state troops may be called for if the sheriff finds matters as serious as reported.

MUCH SYMPATHY FELT

By Kenosha People for the Woman Who Killed Her Husband.

From Daily of Oct. 29.

Information from Kenosha says that that after a conference between Judge Fish and the two attorneys in the Pleva murder case late yesterday afternoon it was decided not to push the claim for a new trial on the part of the defense. Judge Fish stated that from all the circumstances surrounding the case he did not feel that he was justified in pronouncing the sentence provided by law for the punishment of murderers of the first degree, and he requested the attorneys to arrange between themselves to have the prisoner plead guilty to some lighter charge, so that a life sentence would not be a necessity. The attorneys today are talking of making the case one of murder in the second degree, for which there is a punishment from fourteen to twenty-five years in the state prison. It is believed that they will agree upon this and that the judge will impose the minimum penalty, which, with the deductions for good conduct, will virtually make the sentence but a trifle over eight years. Much sympathy for Mrs. Pleva is manifested here and the lighter sentence will meeet with general approval.

BAD FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

Stock Exchange Gutted Causing a Loss of $150,000.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Stock exchange building was gutted by fire this morning. The loss was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was occupied by the Stock Exchange was occupied by the Stock Exchange, Union Trust company, and a large number of stock brokers.

One fireman is reported killed.

THIRTEEN KILLED

By Explosion of Giant Powder in a Mexican Mine.

TORRES, Mexico, Oct. 29.—A large quantity of giant powder exploded in the fourth level of the Grand Central mine at Minas Priestas. Thirteen were killed and three probably fatally injured.

A GOOD HAUL.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—Late last night while five men were playing cards in a saloon two masked men entered, held the party up, and robbed them of a hundred dollars and five gold watches, and escaped.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. ***There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.*** It cures.

YELLOW FEVER.

Weather Favorable at New Orleans for the Fever Sufferers Today.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—Todays opened promising as regards to fever situation, as at 10:15 a. m. only four cases and one death were reported at the office of the board of health. Yesterday at the same hour thirteen new cases and five deaths was the record. Today a chilly, strong wind from the north, which gives promise of getting colder by night. While this will have the effect of checking the spread of the disease it will act unfavorable on those sick. The new cases yesterday, while reaching sixty-five, a record-breaker, only showed thirty-eight new foci. From reports from all infected districts it would seem the fever is more violent within the past twenty-four hours than any time since the outbreak. Physicians are greatly puzzled over this for in all former epidemics the fever was generally on the wane by this time.

MATRIMONIAL.

From Daily of Oct. 29.

Miller-Peterson.

The marriage of John Peterson, ex-alderman of the Fifth ward, to Miss Etta Miller, of Oshkosh, has been announced. Mr. Peterson and his bride arrived in the city yesterday. The bride is one of the most estimable ladies of Oshkosh, and Mr. Peterson a prominent west side citizen and business man. To him and his estimable bride the Journal extends its hearty congratulations. They will reside at No. 1700 Maple street.

Hilstead-Hanson.

Edward Hanson, a well-known young man of this city, was recently married at Milwaukee to Miss Mattie Hilstead. He arrived home with his charming bride last night, surprising both his parents and friends who did not know of the marriage. Mrs. Hanson will remain here, but Mr. Hanson will depart and look up a location. Both Mr. Hanson and his bride will have the best wishes of his many friends.

BARNS BURNED.

Big Fire on the John Callendar Farm in Town of Yorkville.

From Daily of Oct. 29.

The barns on the farm of John Callendar, located near the Racine County asylum, and occupied by Gus Beyer, were consumed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, together with a cow, hay, straw, fodder and other property. The loss will amount to nearly $2,000, and there is a partial insurance in the Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant Insurance company. It is not known how the fire originated.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING.

The Story of a Life That Should Have Been Filled with Brightness and Joy, Marred by Sickness.

The Indian's Secret.

How Mrs. Hannah Faulwell of Patterson, Iowa, Learns From the Indian Squaw How to Get Health.

Mrs. Hannah Faulwell, of Patterson, Iowa, writes the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., as follows:—"I wish to give my testimony in behalf of your Kickapoo Indian Prairie Plant. I was in a terrible condition, having suffered for years with female troubles. I began to improve, however, as soon as I took your medicine. I am still using it and am nearly well, although mine was a very aggravated case. I have no doubt but by continuing a short time longer I will experience a complete cure. MRS. HANNAH FAULWELL."

This same Kickapoo Indian Prairie Plant is the remedy the Kickapoo Indian women used for all womb troubles. To them such diseases as are experienced by their white sisters were unknown. They did not consider child birth a time of terrible pain and misery, and in spite of all this they were exposed to the elements continually and were able to do as much work, and many of them did more, than the men of their tribes. This special woman's remedy was the one of most interest to the squaws of the tribe, it being prepared by them as in fact were all the other remedies. To-day Kickapoo Indian Prairie Plant can be bought of any druggist, and it is identically the same as when it was prepared by the Indians centuries ago. Other Kickapoo Indian Remedies can also be bought, and it should be remembered that these medicines are all—while prompt and efficient in their action—absolutely harmless, as they contain no poisonous ingredients of any description. We would advise women who suffer to give this remedy a single trial and good health will reward them. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa also should be used to invigorate and build up a depleted condition of the body.

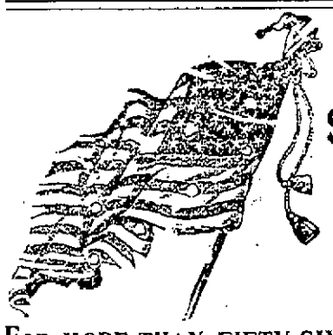
Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION.

Convened at Oshkosh With a Large Number of Delegates Present.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 29.—The tenth annual convention of the Young Women's Christian association convened here today with a large number of delegates present from different cities of the state. The session opened at the Presbyterian church at 2:30 this afternoon with devotional exercises by Mrs. Ostrum, followed by organization. Miss Lawson spoke on the subject, "The Young Women's Christian Association an Evangelistic Agency," and Miss Maynew talked on the subject, "Opportunities for a College Woman in City Work." Addresses were also made by Miss Wilson, Miss Gregg and Miss Reynolds. The convention will continue through the 31st.

CAPTURED THE PASS.

SEMLA, Oct. 29.—The British forces captured the Sempbagha Pass this morning. General Gazelee commanded the second brigade and led the advance upon the enemy's position, which was of the strongest description The British forces will halt tonight in the Musture Valley and attack the Arhanga tomorrow.



BORN SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

FOR MORE THAN FIFTY-SIX YEARS IT HAS NEVER FAILED IN ITS WEEKLY VISITS TO THE HOMES OF FARMERS AND VILLAGERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

IT HAS faithfully labored for their prosperity and happiness, for the improvement of their business and home interests, for education, for the elevation of American manhood and true womenhood.

IT HAS told at the fireside, interesting and instructive stories of the doings of the world, the nation and states.

IT HAS advised the farmer as to the most approved methods of cultivating and harvesting his crops, and the proper time to convert them into the largest possible amount of money.

IT HAS led in all matters pertaining to the welfare of farmers and villagers, and for over half a century has held their confidence and esteem.

It is the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and we furnish it with the JOURNAL, one year for $1.10, cash in advance.

Address all orders to

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., 328 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Office New York City, and a sample copy of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be mailed to you.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO:

Write Him About It.

I have received great benefit from the use of your Cascarets. I was troubled with constipation a great deal. After using one box of Cascarets I found myself greatly benefited and purchased One Dollar's worth. I found my old malady gone, and have not been troubled with any constipation since using Cascarets. You can refer to me at any time in regard to your remedy. H. F. GUYNAN, 356 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Turn Pain to Pleasure.

I cannot think of language to express my congratulations to you for the discovery of your great remedy, Cascarets. Since taking the tablets, I sleep well and consider the benefits worth two times the amount I invested. It is such a pleasure to be free of those distressing griping pains which I have heretofore experienced in the use of like remedies. A. J. PENNOCK, Box 354, Napoleon, O.

Cascarets Cure Colds.

I have been troubled with constipation as long as I can remember. Your remedy, Cascarets, is the only thing that has ever done me any good. I take a tablet every two or three days. They always relieve me promptly, and since using them I feel like a new man. I do not mind a cold, for I can always work it off with Cascarets. J. A. PECK, Tracy, Calif.

An 18-foot Man-Eater.

After my taking two Cascarets, there came on the scene a very unexpected visitor in the shape of a tape worm eighteen feet long at least, which I am sure has caused my bad health for three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people. GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Miss.

Four Yards of Tape.

One of my customers came in a few days ago and asked for a wide mouth bottle. He said he had a tape worm twelve feet long that he wanted to preserve. He had Cascarets brought the worm, he did not know he had a worm until taking the Cascarets. CHARLES ROGERS, Astoria, Ore.

Would Go Insane Without Them.

The relief I have received is so great that I'll go insane if I have another attack and no Cascarets as a means of relief. I'll never go on the road again without an ample supply of Cascarets in my satchel. G. H. DAVIDSON, New York City.

Acted Like Magic.

The night that your sample of Cascarets came to me, my husband was in a bad condition. He took a tablet and it acted like magic. Henceforth we will always use your Cascarets. MRS. E. S. WHITTLESEY, 753 Winnemonna Ave., Station P, Chicago.

Cured Her Case.

I have used your Cathartic called Cascarets and found them to be all that you say, and can recommend them highly. In my case they have cured a chronic case of constipation. MRS. JOE STRAUSS, Butler, Ind.

The Only Medicine.

I have used many cathartics which gave temporary relief, but Cascarets is the only medicine that has given full satisfaction. They do the work to perfection. S. S. HARPER, Cottonwood, Mont.

More Power to Her Liver.

I have tested Cascarets and find them excellent as a liver stimulant and shall not hesitate to recommend them to my friends. MRS. ADAM BILD, 103 West 2nd St., Muscatine, Ia.

A Railroader's Recommend.

I like your Cascarets as a laxative. They are splendid and I am recommending them to my friends. G. A. MOSCRIP, Care of West Shore R. R., Clyde, N. Y.

Nicest Ever Tried.

I think your Cascarets are the nicest remedy I ever tried. They never seem to lose their effect. Will continue to use and recommend them right along. MRS. H. M. CONKLIN, McPherson, Kan.

Great System Cleanser.

Cascarets are doing good work in cleaning out my whole system. They work to perfection. JOHN H. COLES, No. 5 Vesey St., New York City.

YOU, too, will say so, if, after reading what others say, you will try **CASCARETS**, Candy Cathartic.

They are the perfect system cleaners, and as such the most wonderful and useful medical discovery of the day, a preparation that comes to mankind when it is most needed.

CASCARETS are pleasant in their effect, never grip nor gripe. They are palatable, eat them like candy. They are potent, always cause healthy natural action. Cascarets are a liver stimulant, intestinal tonic, and microbe destroyer. No disease-germ lives after Cascarets reach it, and their power goes through the whole system. Impurities in the blood are driven off and humanity given a chance to regain a healthy, natural condition in every way.

Believe what we say: **CASCARETS** have merit, so much so, that we call them the "Ideal Laxative," so good to eat, so quick to cure. That's the honest truth.

Now, don't you keep on suffering with constipation or its consequences, for **CASCARETS**, Candy Cathartic will cure you. We know they will, and in order to convince you, we authorize all druggists to sell C. C. C. under an absolute guarantee to cure any case of constipation, or return purchase money. You can't lose when you take Cascarets, but you can gain a great deal.

Buy a little 10c box to-day, and get quick, pleasant results. Large boxes, 25c or 50c. Or, if you prefer to try CASCARETS before you buy, write us for free sample and our famous booklet,

"Lighten the Ills of Humanity."

ADDRESS STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.: NEW YORK.

242H

A Grateful Dress-Maker.

To say that your Cascarets are good, only draws it mildly. They are the finest thing I have ever taken, and I have tried almost everything. One of my friends, a dressmaker, who was troubled with her bowels and stomach very much couldn't thank me enough for having recommended Cascarets to her. CATHERINE LANPHEAR, 520 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Saved from Torture.

I was a sufferer from Constipation for 20 years, and also suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal it, and to-day I am entirely free of piles and feel like a new man. C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Gen. Gary Says They're Perfect.

One Cascaret tablet taken at night was of more benefit to me than all the other remedies I ever tried. In other words it was perfect. I am 82 years of age and had been constipated for twelve years and could find no relief until I tried Cascarets. GEN. S. P. CARY, Cincinnati, O.

A Mail Man's Mascot.

This is to certify that I have used Cascarets in my family. We have never had anything to equal them. We find them as good as they are represented in every respect. C. H. KING, Letter Carrier No. 9, Omaha, Neb.

Wonderfully Good for Children.

I find your Cascarets are wonderfully good for children. My little girl was troubled with constipation, and after taking a few doses I find they have relieved her. MRS. WM. ROAK, Catamount, N. Y.

Cheerfully Recommends Them.

I have used Cascarets Candy Cathartic for Constipation and can cheerfully recommend them as an excellent cure for constipation. MRS. WELLS PIERCE, 2213 Charles St., Omaha, Neb.

Little Girl Made Happy.

Our little girl was troubled with constipation for over two years. Cascarets have cured her. We also found them the best remedy for a cold we ever used. MR. and MRS. RALPH DU FORD, Clayton, N. Y.

It Never Came Back.

I was badly constipated when my attention was called to Cascarets, and using them according to directions I found great relief. For the past two weeks I have not had a return of the trouble. L. L. ELLEN, Omaha, Neb.

Easiest of All Cathartics.

I thank you for the Cascarets. I find them the easiest of all cathartics. They are the most pleasant to take and the least disagreeable in operation. C. F. LINDSAY, Albany, N. Y.

Relief After Years.

I have suffered from Constipation for over twenty-five years, and the past few weeks I have been using Cascarets. They relieve me more than anything I have taken for years MRS. HATTIE L. HITE, Omaha, Neb.

An Angell's Praise.

I have tried hundreds and hundreds of remedies and never found anything like Cascarets. Since using them I feel that I am cured. G. W. ANGELL, Burlington, Wash.

One Box Did It.

I used one box of your Cascarets and it did me more good than all the similar remedies I have taken in two years for dyspepsia and constipation. URIAH H. OWINGS, Mexico, Mo.

Moore's Martyrdom.

I suffered from constipation for 25 years, and I find in Cascarets the best preparation that I have ever used. H. L. MOORE, 1301 Cora Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Smith Saved.

I was troubled for years with constipation, but after using your valuable remedy, Cascarets, I find myself perfectly cured. ANDREW SMITH, Huntington, Ind.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

METHODIST LAYMEN

Wisconsin Methodist Laymen at Milwaukee Meet and Organize.

WANT EQUAL REPRESENTATION

Many From Both Conferences Form a Permanent Organization—W. W. Cooper of Kenosha Elected President—The Resolutions.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—For the first time in the history of Methodism in Wisconsin the laymen of the church met in separate convention yesterday for the purpose of securing what they believe to be their rights. The convention, which was called some time ago for the purpose of considering ways and means to secure equal representation in the general conference, was held in the Grand Avenue Methodist church. Both the Wisconsin and West Wisconsin conferences were represented in the meeting. Before the convention adjourned a permanent organization was effected, which will call another convention at some point in the western part of the state, for the purpose of further discussing the matter which is so near the hearts of all laymen of the church. There were but four members of the West Wisconsin conference on the floor, but they were able to speak for that conference.

When the convention was called to order W. W. Cooper of Kenosha was elected chairman and J. E. Goodwin of Madison, secretary. When a decision was reached to form a permanent organization the convention elected the following officers:

President—W. W. Cooper, Kenosha.

Vice-President—L. Ferguson, Brandon.

Secretary—John Moss, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—H. O. Parks, Milwaukee.

Executive committee—C. B. Willis, Milwaukee; T. W. Parkinson, Waukesha, and E. R. Hicks, Oshkosh.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, composed as follows: L. M. Alexander, chairman; E. R. Hicks, secretary; A. E. Cady, Henry P. Magul and John McNaughton. They reported back the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

We lay members of the M. E. church of Wisconsin, desiring to see equal representation of ministers and laymen in our general conference established at an early date as part of the organic and constitutional law of our denomination hereby resolve:

That it is the sense of this convention that the restrictive rules of the discipline should be so amended as to require in the general conference equal representation of clergymen and laymen.

That we approve of the plan for a national convention of laymen chosen from the conference s on a basis of not less than two for each ministerial delegate therefrom to the last general conference, or on any other basis fixed by the call for such convention to meet in 1898, looking toward effecting this change.

That we recommend that the Wisconsin laity permanently organize in such manner as to accomplish this purpose

That we cordially extend to our ministerial brethren and the church papers—particularly the Northwestern Advocate—our appreciation of their effort in this direction and our prayers for ultimate success.

It was apparent on a glance that those present were very much in earnest in the matter for which they were called together. So much so that very little discussion was necessary, the main points in the argument being admitted by all. The only question was on the formation of a permanent organization and this was finally adopted unanimously.

In addition to the general organization the Wisconsin conference formed a separate organization to be known as the Wisconsin Layman's association. A similar association will probably be formed in the West Wisconsin district. Among those in attendance were: L. Ferguson, Brandon; C. E. Wardrobe, S. O. Cook, L. W. Parkinson, L. A. Fox, Waukesha; E. F. Thayer, Whitewater; L. T. Bulleir, Evansville; G. W. Jones, Clintonville; Charles Puchler, Kaukauna; D. G. Hawley, Wauwatosa; E. R. Hicks, Oshkosh; J. W. Storey, Clinton; W. W. Cooper, Kenosha; J. H. Wharton, John McNaughton, H. G. Saecker, Appleton; John E. Goodwin, Madison; Henry Stair, Brodhead; W. A. Remington and wife, Maustom; A. Crawford, Janesville; H. O. Parks, John Moss, S. H. Crolius, G. O. Seefeld, J. E. Wimsh, L. M. Alexander, Edwin Hyde, Swan Nelson, J. L. Rogers, Walter Tacy and Henry Ardry, Milwaukee.

ROCKEFELLER'S NEW MOVE.

To Build More Vessels for Lake Carrying Trade.

Lake vessel owners are again regarding with great apprehension the movements of John D. Rockefeller.

When he began to build his steel fleet, and set to work cornering the the iron trade, there was consternation all along the lakes. Men who had made big fortunes, and hoped to add to them in the same carrying trade, began to say that the game was up, and talked of selling out cheap and retiring from the lakes.

But, of course, they did not sell out, for there was none to buy. Rockefeller did little at first. He completed the arrangement with Carnegie, and the combine began to build Conneaut, a port of his own, and a railroad from it to Pittsburg. Occasionally Rockefeller would make a big move, like the driving of his brother out of the ore trade of the big lakes; but this merely raised a grim smile among business men, who said that business, even between brothers. It is now maintained that his fleet of sixteen vessels has this season carried ore enough and lessened the business of the other vessel to make all the difference between the "business enough at good rates," as it used to be, and the scant business at bare cost, as it has been this season.

Now comes a further step in the preparation for building additions to the Rockefeller fleet. Proposals will soon be sent out to all the lake shipbuilders for vessels of a size greater than any that have previously been built on fresh water. The vessel owner sees in this the sure and permanent cutting down of all profits in most freights.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

Prof. Stearns Lectured Last Evening—The Program as Carried out Today.

From Daily of Oct. 30.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting of the Teachers' institute held in the High school last evening. The lecture of Prof. Stearns, of the University of Wisconsin, was one of the best ever heard here. During the evening the High school glee club sang.

This morning the session opened by singing, led by Prof. Cheever.

The song, "Badger State" was recommended for use in the public schools during the coming year, 1898 being the fiftieth anniversary of Wisconsin statehood. Prof. Hewitt read several quotations from the book entitled "The Heart of a Boy," and Prof. Cheever illustrated an interesting method for conducting opening exercises by the use of memory gems

A telegram of greeting was sent to the 150 teachers in institute assembled at Sheboygan.

Prof. Cheever then discussed at some length the report on rural schools as presented by the "Committee of Twelve" appointed at the meeting of the N. E. A. in Milwaukee last July.

Prof. Hewitt followed with a most inspiring talk on literature, emphasizing the importance of recognizing the universal element in poetry.

The High school glee club then favored the teachers with a selection and received hearty applause, to which they kindly responded.

Prof. Cheever then discussed the "Time of Teachers" and indicated how teachers might best employ their time and relieve themselves of unnecessary worry.

Prof. Hewitt then spoke of "What it is Proper to Memorize."

This afternoon the work is being continued, and Prof. Cheever is discussing the subject of discipline.

The entire work of the institute is exceedingly helpful and much appreciated by all of the teachers in attendance. Both the country and city schools will receive an uplift by the good work done during the session.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.

Milwaukee and Racine Business Men In Session at the Business Mens Rooms.

From Daily of Oct. 30.

Hon. John C. Koch, chairman of the Wisconsin commission of the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition, to be held at Omaha, Walter W. Pollock, secretary, and Ferdinand Kieckhefer, one of the commissioners, arrived from Milwaukee this afternoon, and with Hon. W. T. Lewis, R. T. Robinson, Mr. Norton and other citizens, are holding a meeting at the rooms of the Racine Business Men's association. The object is to talk over some feasible plan for Racine and Milwaukee manufacturers to make exhibits at the exposition and also in regard to raising $15,000 of $20,000 for the erection of a Wisconsin building.

"I can highly recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for croup. I have used it for several years and find it the best remedy ever tried. Mrs. Hannah Morrison, Burlington, W. Va.

PLANTS THAT THRIVE INDOORS.

Plants suitable for indoor window gardens are: Geraniums, begonias, not including the rex sections as these are not adapted to house culture; oleander, plumbago, cacti, ficus, palm, aspidistra, lantana, fuschsia, speciosa, anthurium, amaryllis, sword fern, Chinese primrose, primula, oheonica, calla, abutilon, antnericum, Swansonia, heliotrope, chrysanthemum and azalea. For vines, English ivy, hoya, passiflora, cobea and jasmine. For hanging plants, othonna saxifraga, money-musk and tradescantia. For bracket plans, fuchsia speciosa, sword fern, begonia guttata and geranium Madame Salleroi will be found excellent, also the single petunia of the flower garden.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Heart Must Not Be Trifled With.

Where there are symptoms of heart weakness, there should be Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. It's a magical remedy, gives relief in thirty minutes, and there are thousands who testify that it cures permanently. Mrs. W. T. Rundle, of Dundalk, Ont., says: "I was for year's unable to attend to my household duties. I used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, the result was wonderful, the pain left me immediately after the first dose, and a few bottles cured." Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—13.

All the fish deserted the Spithead wares during the naval review on account of the number of boats present and the firing of guns.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc.; save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

WAS A LIVELY ROW

Stopping of Electric Cars at South Milwaukee Created Bad Blood.

A CLASH NEARLY OCCURRED

Contractor Ed Harding, of This City, is Digging the Sewer—He Ordered Cars Blocked—Injunction Served Ordering Him Not to Block Cars.

From Daily of Oct. 30.

It was announced in the Journal Thursday that the Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha cars and also the Milwaukee electric cars, were stopping from running through a portion of the village of Milwaukee Thursday, on account of the digging of a sewer near the tracks. It appears that Edward Harding of this city has the contract for putting in the sewer and the trouble was of a more serious nature than expected.

For a time it looked as if there would be serious trouble between the men at work for Mr. Harding and men in the employ of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Electric Light company.

The courts were resorted to and the street car company came out ahead. It was feared cars would cause the sewer to cave in. Dirt was piled on the tracks by the sewer diggers and when the street railway men attempted to shovel it off more was piled on and a free fight was feared. An injunction was finally secured restraining the sewer men from blocking the cars.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the line which had been closed for several blocks, was re-opened and through traffic was resumed. During the day the passengers had to walk for several blocks to be transferred at each end of the obstructions.

Palmer & Gittings are the attorneys for Mr. Harding and Mr. Gittings was at South Milwaukee Thursday. After the papers were served on Mr. Harding by the Milwaukee people Mr. Harding came here and handed them to his legal advisors. At present work on the sewer is going ahead and the cars are running.

AFTER REVENGE.

Mr. Kelley of Woodstock, Ill., Wants Mr. Maguire Arrested for Horse Stealing.

From Daily of Oct. 30.

About the 20th day of last September Ed. J. Kelley arrived in this city from Woodstock, Ill., having a horse and buggy. Mr. Kelley was an inventor and owns several valuable patents. The day after his arrival T. J. Maguire, a citizen of Woodstock, put in an appearance and accused Kelley of having stolen the horse and buggy. Kelley denied the accusation, and said that he got the horse on a trade and that it belonged to him. However, he was willing to return to Woodstock, and went back with the sheriff. Kelley has arrived back and stated that when the case came on he was discharged as innocent. Now he wants a warrant for the arrest of Maguire. The horse which he brought here and placed in a west side barn, disappeared the same night it was placed there. It was subsequently found and Maguire took possession and drove it back to Woodstock. This Kelley claims was horse stealing and he will ask the district attorney to issue a warrant.

THE FIRST CAR.

Passed over the Kenosha Line Yesterday—A Trip at 7 O'clock Tonight

From Daily of Oct. 30.

Yesterday afternoon the first electric car passed over the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway line between this city and Kenosha. Considering the fact that the tracks have not been lined up or balanced, the trip was very satisfactory. Trees were trimmed and little preliminary work done. At 7 o'clock this evening another car will make the run to Kenosha. It will be a trip complimentary to friends of the management. Besides officials of the road there will be on board the Rawson band, members of the city council and others. The car will leave the power house and postoffice at exactly 7 o'clock.

"The weakest must go to the wall," Salvation Oil, the best of liniments is bound to outstrip all competitors. It is good and cheap. 25 cts.

HENRY GEORGE IN ERROR

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Henry George was a traveling newspaper correspondent last year, and wrote to his paper that Bryan would receive large majorities in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and New York. Those states went Republican in the order named by 65,552, 142,098, 53,875 and 268,469. Mr. George should have taken steps to prove that his theories of government are better than his predictions.

Save Your Life.

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers.

Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

The City of New Orleans often has hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of cotton and other inflammable merchandise piled up upon its levees and many wooden steamers lying by, and yet it does not own a single fire boat.

DOGS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

A Philadelphian Training Them to Carry Outfits.

There is a party of Philadelphians to start for the Klondike in the spring who take little stock in the innovations in the way of rapid transit in those icy regions. They intend to depend on a dog train to carry their outfit, and to that end have established a dog training school out on Williamette Heights.

The training school, or kennel, is in a barnyard belonging to one of the memebrs of the prospective party. They number twenty-five, and are of various breeds. The trains are to consist of five dogs each, and they are trained each day to haul a sled.

The dogs seem to make a little objection to being harnessed to the sleds and haul the train around over the bare ground at a great rate. But like the "huskie" dogs of the Esquimaux, they are not adverse to fighting, and each run usually ends in a lively row among the members of the teams.

The heads of the enterprise, Charles E. Vest, estimates that a team of four dogs, aided by the driver, will haul 1,500 pounds without difficulty over the greater portion of the route to the Klondike after the Chilkoot Pass is crossed. For the ascent of the pass the dogs will be each provided with a pack sack, in which from twenty to fifty pounds of freight can be caried. Thus the dogs will be utilized so well that the labor of crossing the pass will be considerably lessened. An allowance is made of one pound of prepared food a day for each dog.

OUR HOGS PAY THE BILLS.

The hog grows cheapest on the pasture and beside the field that grow his grains. He is most profitable as a subordinate department, because he cannot consume the coarse fodders of the farm. He furnishes the best market in which to sell the by-products of the mill and dairy. He assimilates more of the most concentrated feed stuffs than any other animal on the farm. Quicker returns come from him than from horses, cattle or sheep. He pays the rent in European countries, lifts the mortgages in the northern states, and in conjunction with the cow he will redeem the worn out cotton tobacco fields of the south. Avoid permanent residences for the hog; move him about, so that his environments may be clean and uncontaminated by germs that may develop rapidly where they have suitable media. Avoid close breeding, as it intensifies predisposition to disease. Select your breeding from good milkers, as this is the best indication of fecundity.

No agricultural people thrive who buy grain or meats and pay for them with the price of other farm products.

We compete now, through improved and cheapening transportation, with all the world. The farmer is most independent who finds at least sustenance for his family from his fields and flocks and herds.—Prof. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

DECISION REVERSED.

"You framed this act of Congress, I believe?" said an eminent lawyer to a member of the House of Representatives. "I did." Then would you mind telling me what it means?" "I would not mind in the least if I only knew but the fact is the courts have not got through interpreting it yet."—Harper's Bazar.

What's the Trouble?

Is it Sick Headache?—Is it Biliousness? Is it Sluggish Liver?—Is your Skin sallow?—Do you feel more dead than alive? Your system needs toning—Your Liver isn't doing its work—Don't resort to strong drugs—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 10 cents for 40 doses, will work wonders for you. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—15.

The Bank of England has a reserve of only about £35,000,000 in gold; but England, though having the largest trade and interest to defend from one end of the world to another, has admittedly no need to make any preparations so far as cash is concerned, as she is able to raise the very largest sums of money at a moment's notice.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

In the continued use of the eyes in such work as sewing, typesetting, bookkeeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room.

Incontinance of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchen's Anti Diuretic. Cures children and adults. Sold by Shulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

The pension office has received a conscience contribution of $350 from a pensioner in Pennsylvania, who states that he obtaied the money fraudulently.

THE WASTE PRODUCTS

How They are Utilized--A Modern Enterprise.

INGENUITY OF THE PRESENT AGE

Nothing Wasted in the present Age—Skill and Industry Saving all by Products—Three Families in Europe live on Almost Nothing.

A distinctive feature of modern industrial advancement says the Philadelphia Record, is the economic utilization of waste products which have heretofore been considered useless, and which have often caused trouble and expense in their disposal. In almost every industry there are neglected by-products which are capable of being rendered commercially valuable. The cotton seed hulls, which were formerly burnt, now return millions of dollars profit annually when sold for cattle feed. The slag from blast furnaces is made into a beautiful material called mineral wool used for covering steam pipes and boilers and for other heat insulating purposes. Another kind of slag resulting from the basic process of making steel, which was formerly thrown away, is now utilized as a fertilizer, and pays a large portion of the metallurgical expenses. In fact, the market value of the slag per ton is sometimes higher than the market value of the steel per ton.

Some years ago the foundries in this city paid for carting away the piles of burnt sand from the molds in which had been cast. A student of history, however who happened to be employed in one of these foundries, read an account of the method by which the old Romans made the wonderfully durable mortar used in their aqueducts and other great stone works, which have stood the test of exposure for ages. The secret of Roman mortar consisted simply in burning the sand to remove the decomposing particles of organic matter contained in all unbaked sand. The student then sent a brief descriptive pamphlet to builders and others, in which he offered to sell the burnt sand of the foundry as a valuable component of mortar. Burnt sand is now eagerly sought for by builders for certain classes of work and the supply does not equal the demand.

A few years ago an ingenious foreigner discovered that a kind of cellulose product from the husks of the cocoanut would swell up enormously when moistened with water, and it occurred to him to utilize this material as a water-proof lining or jacket for warships and other vessels so that when a hull was pierced below the water line the cellulose lining would immediately swell up and exclude the water. This invention was practically tested by several different governments and was found to be successful and adopted forthwith. Scarcely had the novelty of the discovery worn off when a young American found something better (also a refuse material) produced in this country in unlimited quantity—namely, corn pith. This material the Western farmers are glad to dispose of at $2 per ton, and recent tests made by the United States government are reported to have proved that coffer dams packed with corn cellulose were more efficient than those packed with imported cocoa cellulose. In fact, although the shots passed completely through the coffer dam, the corn pith swelled up so rapidly that the cellulose at the mouth of the hole, in its rear, did not even become damp.

The list of waste substances which have been utilized by modern ingenuity could be extended almost indefinitely, and in not a few cases the by product has proved to be more valuable in the end than the primary substance manufactured. But just here let a point be scored. In strong contrast to the economies which have been introduced in large factories in this country may be mentioned the extravagant wastefulness in domestic management. It is said that in Europe three families would live upon what is thrown away in a well-to-do household in America. Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known economist, of Boston, has devoted years of study to this subject, and has earnestly endeavored to educate the people in the simple principles of domestic economy. He has invented, patented and presented to the American public a wonderful Aladdin oven, in which cooking is automatically done in a scientific manner, and at a nominal cost. He has given banquets at which Boston's favorite dish was served, cooked to perfection, with a variety of other tasty edibles, at a cost of a few cents per plate. Yet the profligate waste of families, continues as of old.

There were 100,000 tons of binding twine used in this country last year.

Without a Peer—Works Miracles.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is without a peer. This great remedy relieves instantly the most aggravated and distressing forms of heart disease. It is the surest and quickest acting formula for heart trouble known to medical science and thousands of times has the hand of the grim destroyer been stayed by its use. If there is Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Pain in Left Side, Smothering Sensations, don't delay or you may be counted in the long list of those who have gone over to the great majority, because the best remedy in the world today was not promptly used. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—17.

TALK ON STONE PILE.

Finance and Pauper Committees Meet and Discuss the Question of a Stone Yard.

From Daily of Oct. 30.

Last evening the committees on finance and paupers held a meeting at the city hall for the purpose of considering the petition of Rev. A. C. Grier and 1,000 others, requesting that the city establish a stone yard so that tramps and poor could be employed. Rev. Mr. Grier was present at the meeting and spoke at length, presenting facts and figures tending to show that the establishing of such an enterprise in other cities had paid and would be a good thing here. The committee decided not to report on the petition at present. They will investigate by writing to other cities and getting figures, &c. The street committee was to have met the officers of the Wisconsin Telephone Company with reference to not placing over thirty wires on poles and to erect cables. The officers of the company failed to appear and it was intended to meet this evening, but as some of the aldermen desire to make a trip to Kenosha on the electric line, it was agreed to meet at 7 o'clock Monday night.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The queen's household medical department employs twenty-four persons and costs over $13,000 yearly.

All birds when perched on trees or bushes serve as weathercocks, as they invariably arrange themselves with their heads to the wind.

The wheat king of the world resides in Argentina. He is an Italian emigrant named Guazone, and his broad acres are situated in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His crop occupies an area of 66,270 acres.

A widow of 70 years who married a lad of 20 in Chillicothe, O., one brief week ago, has driven him from her home and premises because he refused to give up his association with the Salvation Army.

An American writing from Spain says $25,000 would hardly compensate the innkeepers of Granada alone for the falling off in American travel during the last twenty months.

There are 20,000 postoffices in the world enjoying organized facilities of correspondence, and of this number 70,000 are in the United States. The business of the German and English postoffice departments is less than half as large.

The farm which is well fed will feed the farmer. It must be applied to the stock, as well as to the land, and by feeding the stock well the land may be fed with the greatest accuracy, and so the circle of feeding be made complete.

A fruit evaporator will save much fruit that is wasted every fall. Cider vinegar is always salable, and every farmer should have a mill and press in order to utilize apples that are not suitable for market.

Grapes that are protected by a wall are said to be free from rot, while those on trellises may be affected, as the vines on the wall receive more heat than those grown without such protection.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago has promised to give his aid to the plan to have blind children instructed in the public schools of his city.

Have You Catarrh Taint?

Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredible short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N. Y. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—14.

GOOD ROADS.

The farmers have more to gain by the improvement of highways than any other class of people. Preachers, doctors, mail drivers and traveling agents are small classes who individually have a large concern in the state of the roads, but collectively do not suffer privations at all comparable to that which the farmers endure by reason of bad roads. The produce which the farmer sends to market is hauled to town or taken to the railroad station over the country highway. The goods he purchases for his own use must be conveyed part of the distance to his home over this route. He drives his family to church, or to town, or visits the neighbors over such roads as are provided in his district. If the road is a bad one he can only take half a load when he is carting produce, and can only travel at a slow pace when he drives. His toil is increased when he works, his pleasure diminished when he takes his pleasure; his horses suffer; his wagons and carriages have a shorter lifetime than if his district were provided with a firm and smooth highway. It might be possible to compute the aggregate loss to the country in time and through the bad condition of the roads of the country. It would not be easy to estimate the loss of comfort and pleasure, or to appraise the consequences of loss of temper and of health.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male and female. It relieves retention of urine and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

SUNSHINE.

Reporter—Well, I've interviewed her.

Editor—Did she talk without restraint?

Reporter—She wouldn't say a word until her husband came in and told her to keep still.—Detroit Journal.

"Van Bibbs had no trouble in proving his uncle to be insane."

"What were his erratic habits?"

"For years and years he had worn a linen duster on boat excursions."

"Uncle Alex., what is a roof garden?"

"A roof garden? Well, it is a place of hilarious entertainment which is most properly visited when you are in some other town."

"What do you think of St. Paul?" said a broker to a lady who was consulting him in regard to investments.

"I won't have anything to do with St. Paul on religious grounds," she replied.

"On religious grounds?" repeated the broker.

"Yes. You know he forbade women to speak in the churches."

"Women who wear corsets are in danger of being struck by lightning."

"Yes; and some women who don't wear corsets look as if they had been struck by lightning."

"I can hold my wife in beautifully now-a-days."

"How do you do it?"

"When things don't go to suit me, I threaten to go off to the Klondike."

"How I dislike the word 'economy'!"

"On what grounds?"

"It is such a queer thing—the world condemns us if we don't practice it, and dispises us if we do."—Detroit Free Press.

"What strikes me in connection weth that politician's views," said the rural statesman, "is the liberality of the man."

"He's outgrowed that," replied Farmer Corntossel, positively. "He won't get up on a platform now an' tell what his views are onless the committee guarantees him $500."—Washington Star.

Judge—"Were you present when this trouble began?"

Witness—"Yes, your honor. That was three years. I was one of the guests at their wedding."—New York World.

Teacher—Now, what can you tell me about Julius Caesar?

Pupil—He wrote books in classics.—Tit Bits.

"Painless and Delightful Catarrh Remedy."

Is the good word which John MacInnes, Wathabaek Bridge, N. S., has to say of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, after having suffered from Catarrhal Deafness for years. In 10 minutes from the first application he had relief, and after using but one bottle his hearing was restored in all its natural acuteness. Not an excuse for despairing of a cure with such a remedy within reach of you. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—18.

The Fashionable Color.

The prevailing fashion this winter is for black dresses and jackets, and this is a blessing to the woman who wished to look well, but has not the money to buy new clothing. Even an inexperienced person can, by using the Diamond Dye fast blacks, color their old clothes a black that will not crock, fade, or wash out. There are three special Diamond Dye fast blacks, for wool, for cotton and mixed goods, and for silk and feathers, and if the proper dye is used, any woman can get better results than the experienced dyer could a few years ago.

Unlike some of the cheap imitations of Diamond Dyes, these dyes come in almost every conceivable color, so that the woman who wishes any special color can get it in the Diamond Dyes. Practical tests prove that the fast Diamond Dyes are only dyestuffs that make colors which soap will not wash out nor sunshine fade.

Doctored Nine Years for Tetter.

Mr. James Gaston, merchant of Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been disfigured with Tetter on my hands and face. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It helped me from the first application and now I am permanently cured." Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—15.

It is claimed that there are fifty-five dogs in the United Kingdom to every 1,000 inhabitants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

There is a Class of People.

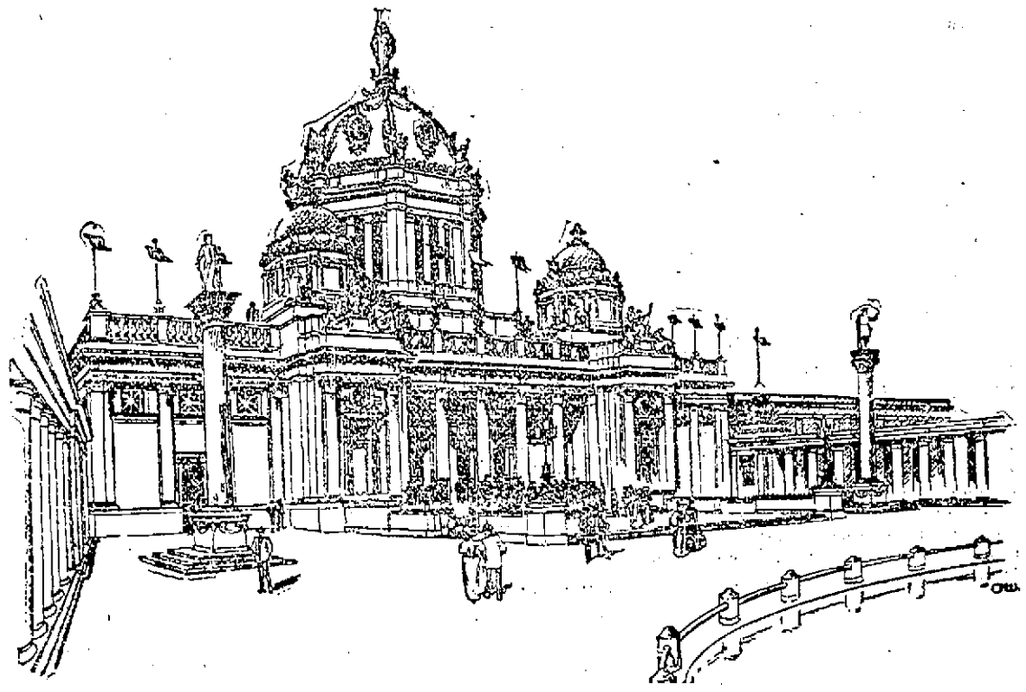
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition

Omaha, June to November, 1898.



Administration Building.

The building erected by the United States government is situated at the west end of the grounds at the head of the basin and has seat of honor of the Exposition, facing as it does the main group of buildings.

It was designed under the general direction of Mr. Charles E. Kemper, acting supervising architect of the Treasury department at Washington, D. C., Mr. Edward A. Crane being the draughtsmen in immediate charge.

The building partakes of the classic style, the Ionic being used. It is arranged in three sections, that at the center having a frontage on the lake two hundred and eight feet and a height to top of balustrade over cornice of fifty-eight feet. It will have a depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

The main entrance facing the center of the basin will be reached by a broad flight of steps and through a colonnade. This entrance, along with the entire center section of the building will be very richly treated in color. The entrance is flanked on either side by pavilions capped by richly decorated domes.

The main building will be surrounded by a colossal dome which will tower far above all other buildings. This dome will be capped by a heroic figure representing "Liberty Enlightening the World," and at night this figure will be lighted by electricity; the torch will be one hundred and seventy-eight feet above the ground.

The side sections which are separated from the central portion of the building by several colonnades and connecting with the Agriculture building on one side and the Auditorium on the other, each has a frontage of one hundred and forty-eight feet and is one hundred feet deep; height, forty-eight feet to top of balustrade. This makes the total length of building five hundred and four feets and height at pinnacle one hundred and seventy-eight feet. The floor space devoted to exhibits will approximate 50,000 feet.

OHIO BANKER KILLED

Shot by a Coachman at the Entrance to the Columbus Court House.

OWED THE MURDERER MONEY

John Smith Puts an End to the Earthly Career of Banker W. S. Ide—Tragedy at Aurora Ill—A Thief Kills Two.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30.—W. S. Ide was shot and killed by John Smith, an Englishman. Ide was a banker and a brother of Commander Ide of the navy. Smith was arrested. Smith is an English coachman, 65 years of age. He says Ide owed him $1,700. Ide's extensive property is in the hands of a receiver. Smith says he asked Ide for money. Ide told him he would pay when he got ready, and attempted to pass into the court house. Smith shot him in the side of the head. Ide falling dead without a word in the auditor's office. Ide is a member of an old family. The affair occurred so quickly that persons near the scene could scarcely realize what happened till all was over. The first they saw was the entrance of Ide at the north door of the court house, followed by Smith, rapidly emptying a revolver at the retreating banker. As soon as they saw the victim fall, Smith disappeared. A policeman captured him, but not until he made a desperate effort to put a bullet into his own brain. Then it was discovered that Michael Ward was also shot. He was standing in the court house when the tragedy occurred and was wounded in the back by one of the bullets intended for Ide. The body of Ide was carried into the county auditor's private office and later removed to the dead man's house. Smith was one of the best known coachmen in the city, having been employed many years by prominent people. Since he lost his place he has been doing odd jobs. Smith says he told Ide if he did not pay him he (Smith) would have to go to the poor house.

KILLS A GROCERYMAN.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 30.—Peter Braun and his brother Harry run a small grocery store in the outskirts of Aurora. At 10 o'clock last night they closed the store and started for home. Two masked men confronted them with drawn revolvers. Peter, the older brother, attacked one of the robbers, and was greeted with four pistol shots. Every bullet hit him and the grocer fell dead, almost upon his own door step. Harry Braun fled. The man who did the shooting saw a figure in the darkness and gave it a shot which penetrated the brain. The second dead man proved to be the partner of the highwayman. The murderer stole a horse and wagon. The rig was found at Batavia seven miles away with two revolvers on the seat. No further trace of the murderer was found.

FOUND DEAD ON A LAWN.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 30.—John Rauch, twenty-four years old, son of Fred R. Rauch, was found lying dead on his father's lawn this morning. A bullet hole in the abdomen indicated that murder had been committed.

TRAMPS BADLY HURT.

One has His Hands and Face Terribly Cut and Another Was Hurt—One Robbed.

From Daily of Oct. 30.

Fifteen tramps sought shelter at the Wisconsin street tramp house last night. William Halfield, one of the number, was a pitiful looking sight and Jacob Schmidt was in little better condition. Halfield said that he had been up in Dakota working all summer and was beating his way back to Chicago on freight trains. At Racine Junction he was on a train and a brakeman ordered him off. The train was going fast and he jumped and struck upon his hands and face in the cinders beside the track. Over fifty cuts were visible on his hands and a hundred or more on the side of his face and head, many of them quite serious. The poor fellow came down town and his appearance was not very pretty. Chief of Police Johnson took pity on the fellow and secured medicine for him at Schultze's drug store and purchased bandages for him. His wounds were dressed as nicely as possible and he was very thankful. This morning his head was swelled quite badly, but he went on his way. Jacob Schmidt, the other man, was attempting to steal a ride to Milwaukee and jumped off the train with a satchel in one hand. He struck upon his forehead and received a bad cut. Another fellow who sought shelter was John McCoy. He claimed to have worked in Dakota and saved up $145 and said an ex-railroad man robbed him and he was forced to tramp home.

MARTHA CLYBOURN WINS.

Declared to be the Legal Widow of Allen Gregory, the Chicago Millionaire.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—Probate Judge Kohlsaat yesterday rendered his decision in the Gregory will case in favor of the plaintiff, Martha Clybourn. The contest over the $1,000,000 estate of Allen Gregory, "father of the stock yards," which has been in progress several days, proved a sensation. The plaintiff, Martha Clybourn, sought to establish her rights as the widow of Allen Gregory and did so through the evidence given by Mrs. Lillie Gregory of Kansas City, a niece of the millionaire. Mrs. Gregory testified that on March 3 last she performed a common law marriage ceremony uniting her uncle and Miss Clybourn, with whom he is said to have lived for forty years. Upon the death of Gregory the estate was placed in administrators' hands for distribution among the thirty odd heirs. Judge Kohlsaat's decision in which he finds Martha Clybourn the legal widow of Allen Gregory and orders new letters of administration, which will be fought through the upper courts by these heirs.

QUICK DETECTION.

"It's a mystery to me," said the dyspeptic, "that so many men succeed in committing murders without being discovered."

"You don't regard it as a personal grievance, do you?" inquired his wife, with sarcasm.

"No. But I can't help being reminded of how the whole neighborhood got excited and knew at the details before the next day one time when I forgot it was Sunday morning and went fishing."—Washington Star.

The great painter Razzi filled his house with all sorts of animals, and taught his raven to cry "Come in!" whenever there was a knock at the door.

ANOTHER BIG FACTORY

To be Erected at Racine Junction to Cost From $40,000 to $50,000.

FOR MANUFACTURE OF AXLES

Michael Higgins Back of the Enterprise—Will be in Connection With Ansted-Higgins—75 to 100 Men Will be Employed.

Inquiry among the hundred or more manufacturing institutions of the Belle City reveals that business has steadily improved during the past four months. In many instances it has been necessary to run over time and orders could not then be filled. Others who have run the limit frankly admit that they have had all they could. Of course in some places there was not a demand for the product and improvement was not expected until the season for goods produced was on.

One of the factories which has experienced a big boom is that of the Ansted Higgins Spring company, the leading concern of its kind in this section of the country. Their goods have been in such demand that orders have nearly swamped them and over time has been the general result. On Monday the concern again commences running over time.

It was learned today that another large factory was to be added to this plant by Mr. Michael Higgins, the manager of Ansted-Higgins, who is a thoroughly practical man.

This factory will be 100 feet square and one story high and for the sole purpose of manufacturing axels for buggies, wagons and carriages. Negotiations are now on foot and plans and specifications are being made and work on the new enterprise will commence on or about January 1. From $40,000 to $50,000 will be expended in the new business, in building and equipping the same. From seventy-five to eighty hands will be employed which will make a force of two concerns of nearly 200 men.

This new enterprise will be another valuable acquisition to the already long list. It is evidence that business men have every confidence in Racine and the future outlook for business.

MANY NEW BUILDINGS.

Architect A. L. Flegel has just completed plans and specifications for a large fine brick and stone church to be erected at once at the corner of Twelfth and Racine streets, called Our Savior Danish Evangelical Lutheran church. Work will be commenced at once. He has also completed plans for enlarging the brick store for M. Delaney on Wisconsin street. He is also getting out plans for a large new brick fire proof factory for M. Higgins to be erected at once at the Junction. Said building will be 100x105 feet with 18 foot ceiling, with iron trusses, roof and slate shingles, and will be erected at once. The foundation plans are now being figured at the office of Mr. Higgins.

The population of Greece is increasing. It contained 2,187,208 inhabitants in 1889 and the census takers of October last registered 2,433,506 people.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

IS THE GREAT

THROAT and LUNG REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY W. R. KIRKBY,

"BETTER WORK WISELY THAN WORK HARD." GREAT EFFORTS ARE UNNECESSARY IN HOUSE CLEANING IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

Advertisers should use the columns of

"THE JOURNAL."

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:35 a. m. daily
6:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
9:05 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:35 a. m. daily
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:45 p. m. daily	
11:55 p. m. daily	
	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
6:30 a. m. daily	6:47 a. m. Sunday only
7:50 a. m. daily	9:05 a. m. ex. Sunday
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	10:15 a. m. daily
9:35 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
11:35 a. m. daily	3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	4:22 p. m. daily
4:35 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	9:45 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	6:35 p. m.
7.30 p. m.	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	10:30 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:35 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
9:50 p. m.	

MILWAUKEE, RACINE and KENOSHA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE

RACINE		MILWAUKEE	
LEAVE	ARRIVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE
5:05 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:55 A. M.
6:05	8:50	7:00	7:55
7:05	9:50	8:00	9:55
8:05	10:50	9:00	..
9:05	11:50	10:00	..
10:05	12:50	11:00	11:55
11:05	1:50 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:55
12:05 P. M.	2:50	1:00	1:55
1:05	3:50	2:00	2:55
2:05	4:50	3:00	3:55
3:05	5:50	4:00	4:55
4:05	6:50	5:00	5:55
5:05	7:50	6:00	6:55
6:05	8:50	7:00	7:55
7:05	9:50	8:00	8:55
8:05	10:50	9:00	9:55
9:05	1:50 A. M.	11:10	10:38

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:

7:40 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
9:00 a. m.—North and West.
9:45 a. m.—North.
10:40 a. m.—South and East.
11:05 a. m.—South and East.
12:20 p. m.—West and North.
12:35 p. m.—North.
1:50 p. m.—South and East.
3:35 p. m.—West and South.
4:05 p. m.—South, East and West.
6:05 p. m.—North.
7:05 p. m.—North and West.
7:25 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
11:00 p. m.—North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:

5:50 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
8:45 a. m.—North and West.
10:30 a. m.—South, East and West.
11:50 a. m.—North.
1:20 p. m.—South, East and West.
1:45 p. m.—South.
2:35 p. m.—North.
2:45 p. m.—West.
4:50 p. m.—North and South.
6:50 p. m.—South, East and West.
8:05 p. m.—North.

A POPULAR CHERRY.

The early Richmond cherry is the common pie cherry of the East, and there is no question of its being the most popular of all kinds, sour or sweet. It is a regular bearer, and though pretty tart alongside of a sweet cherry, it is enjoyed fresh from the tree by a great many, and for preserving, pies and the like, housekeepers think it is indispensable. Plant it in early fall.

The greatest density of population in the world, says the Indian Engineer, is claimed for Bombay and only disputed by Agra. The population of the Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre and in those areas the streets only occupy one fourth of the whole. If the entire popualiton massed in the streets for any purpose the density would equal 3,040 persons per acre.

The population of Dublin has decreased from 261,000 to 245,000 since 1857.

TAX NOTICE

Concerning Land Sold for Taxes for the Year A. D. 1895.

(First Pub. July 30, 1897, t-13-wks.)

The following described lands and city and village lots in the couty of Racine and State of Wisconsin, were sold by the treasurer of said county on the 21st day of May, A. D., 1896, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1894. The amount set opposite each track of land and city and village lot is the amount of tax, interest and charges due thereon, computed up to the last day of redemption, including the redemption fee. The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the county treasurer certificate of sale, as provided by law. Given under my hand and seal of the County Board of Supervisors of said County of Racine, this 30th day of July, A. D., 1897.

JOHN DIXON,
County Clerk of Racine County, Wis.

To whom assessed, description, amount of taxes, interest and charges:

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

Unknown—Lots as recorded, Vol. 58, p. 133 of Deeds, Sec. 30, Town 3, Range 19, 10 acres ..... $ 6.11
Unknown—Original plat, Blk. 73 village, Sec. 32, Town 3, Range 19 ..... 3.60

TOWN OF NORWAY.

Richard Gilbert—E½ E½ N.-E.¼ Sec. 10, Town 4, Range 20, 40 acres 10.40
Richard Gilbert—N.-W. ¼ N.-W. ¼ Sec. 11, Town 4, Range 20, 40 acres 8.89
Alex Miller—W. ½ S.-E. ¼ S.-W. ¼ Sec. 14, Town 4, Range 20, 20 acres 16.84
Peter Clemonson—N.-W. ¼ N.-W. ¼ Sec. 14, Town 4, Range 20, 40 acres 3.43
Hans Miller—N.-W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 15, Town 4, Ranke 20, 40 acres 2.79
Jacob Rasmussen Estate—N.-W. ¼ N.-W. ¼ N.-W. ¼ Sec. 24, Town 4, Range 20, 10 acres 9.02

TOWN OF RAYMOND.

Wm. Ferris—1st Ave. S.-E. ¼ Sec. 2, Town 4, Range 21, 1 acre 1.83

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.

Jens. H. Halager—S. 17 a. of W. 55 a., S.-E. ¼ Sec. 9, Town 3, Range 23, 17 acres 8.24
Henry Lang—In S.-W. ¼, Bd. N. by Olson E. Wolf, S. Highway, W. Rosier, Sec. 8, Town 3, Range 23, 2½ acres 13.76
Pophal—W. ½ S.-W. ¼ Sec. 26, Town 3, Range 22, 80 acres 27.03

FIRST WARD, CITY OF RACINE.

M. Hartnett Estate—N. 2-3, Lot 16 Blk. 8, O. P. 39.49

SECOND WARD.

Mrs. R. Campbell—S. ½ Lot 7, Blk. 30; N. ½ Lot 10, Blk. 30, S. S. 55.37
Unknown—Lot 5, Blk. 41, S. S.; Lot 6, Blk. 41, S. S. 1.72
Racine Land and Improvement Co. add ..

Racine Land & Imp. Co. Add.	Lt.	Blk.	Amt.
" " " " "	2	30	$39.26
" " " " "	3	30	39.26
" " " " "	4	30	39.26
" " " " "	5	30	39.26
" " " " "	6	30	39.26

THIRD WARD.

H. Bown—S. 40 of N. 200 ft. of E. ½ E ½ Blk. 64, Knight's Sub. $37.68
John Hanley—No. 35 of S. 240 ft. of E. ½ Blk. 65, Knight's Sub. 24.61
Baptist Mission—S. 40 of N. 200 of E. ½ Blk. 65 ..... 5.27
Charles Fitz—W. ½ Blk. 72, Lot 9, Blk. 72, S. ½, Zerbes Sub. 12.07
Wm. T. Williams Estate—S. 80 of N. 160 feet of W. ½ E. ½ Blk. 80 ..... 77.22
Nick Mandeefelt—Lot 5, E. ½ Blk. 80 ..... 90.80

FOURTH WARD.

Dan Sullivan—Lot 5, Blk. 3, Wright's Add. 22.81
F. Straske—Lot 3, Blk. 10, Clancy's Sub. 24.23
Catharine Koening—E. 118 ft. of N. ½ Ex. Kewanna St., Lot 1, Blk. 18, Wright's Add. 19.86
Herman Scheike—N. 50 ft. Ex. E. 115 ft. Lot 6, Blk. 27, Wright's Add. 5.62
Chas. Melhrs—Lot 4, Blk. 59, O. P. .. 20.31

FIFTH WARD.

Nels. Rasmussen—Lot 16, Blk. 2, Palmeters & Tyrell's Add. 44.07
Ella Brown—Ex. E. 65 ft. Lot 7, Blk. 21, Sage's Add. 28.51
Dr. Chas. Egan—N. 40 of E. 120 ft. Lot 11, Blk. 22, Sage's Add. 58.63
A. Wallenson—Lot 2, Blks. 32 and 33, Wolerson's Sub. 7.73
Unknown—Bd. N. by Madson, S. by Peterson and W. by Chestnut St. alley 22.67
Georgen Lamp—Lot 118, E. ½ N.-E. ¼ Sec. 8, Town 3, Range 23, Stella's Add.; Lot 119, Sec. 8, Town 3, Range 23, W. 97 ft., Stella's Add.. 19.86
James Hanson—Bd. N. by Jorgen Jenson, E. by N.-W. Ave., S. by Furgeston, and W. by Hill St., 30 ft. N. and S. and 100 ft. E. and W. 17.45
James Hanson—In W. ½ S.-E. ¼ Sec. 8, Town 3, Range 23, Bd. N. by Christianson, Kyotter and alley, E. by N.-W. Ave., and W. by Spring Street 72.96
H. C. Anderson—Lot 1 & 4, Blk. 4, part Add. 4.54
H. C. Anderson—Lot 184, Blk. 4, part of N.-W. ¼ S.-E. ¼ Sec. 17, Town 3, Range 23, Rose's Sub. 10.29
C. J. Anderson—Lot 22, Riverside Add. 4.91

Kinzie Heights Land Co., Kinzie Park.	Lt.	Blk.	Amt.
" " " " "	19	4	$2.04
" " " " "	1	5	2.04
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" " " " "	29	10	2.04
" " " " "	30	10	2.04
" " " " "	31	10	2.04
" " " " "	32	10	2.04

SIXTH WARD.

Unknown—Lot 14, Blk. 2, Herrick's Sub. $48.74
M. E. Basindale—N. ¼ of S. 1 a. W. of Washington Ave. 42 ft. N. & S., Blk. 69, S. S. 37.15
John Holmes—Lot 16, Blk. 74, Williams' Sub. 39.49
Geo. Gorton Estate—S. 16 ft. of N. ½ Blk. 75, S. S. 16.49
Ida Bugbee—N. 80 of W. 95 ft. Blk. 75, S. S. 95.08
Geo. Gorton Estate—W. 50 of E. 165 ft. of S. 100 ft. E. ¼ & N. 185 ft. of S. 285 of W. 125, E. 250 ft., Blk. 76, S. S. 255.55
Geo. Gorton Estate—S. 80 of N. 280 ft. E. ½ of Blk. 76, S. S. 100.48
George and Charles Gorton—W. 85 of S. 100 ft. of E. ½ Blk. 76, S. S. ... 121.33
George Gorton Estate—Lot 6, Blk. 76, Lots 10 and 11, Blk. 76; Lot 9, Blk. 76; Lot 16 in Blk. 76, Ex. 5 ft. on S. side & E. 15 ft. on N. S. Harmon's Sub. 612.25
Racine Basket Co.—Bd. N. by Thirteenth St., Iverson & Gerton, S. by Reichert and Freeman, E. by C. M. & St. P Ry. and W. by Gorton and Racine St.' Blk. 75 ..... $6.46
Christ Nelson—Lot 3, Blk. 83, Blake and Fish's Sub. 52.61
Nels Sorenson—Lot 10, Blk. 77, Blake and Fish's Sub. 33.57
Durant—Lt 8, Blk. 86, Hardware Co.'s Sub. 46.41
Durant—Lt. 9, Blk. 86, Hardware Co.'s Sub. 46.41
Durant—Lt 12, Blk. 86, Hardware Co.'s Sub. 46.41
Durant—Lt 13, Blk. 86, Hardware Co.'s Sub. 46.41
E. G. Durant—Lot 16, Blk. 86, Hardware Co.'s Sub. 47.13
John Nol—E. ½ E. 40 of W. 80 of N. 120 ft. Blk. 87, S. S. 18.28
Wm. Tawle—Bd. N. by Eleventh St., E. by Sec. line, S. by Herrick's and W. by Becker, 120 ft. E. and W. and 45 ft. N. and S. 2.70
Racine Land & Improvement Co.

Racine Land & Imp. Co.'s Add.	Lt.	Blk.	Amt.
" " " " "	1	33	$39.26
" " " " "	2	33	39.26
" " " " "	3	33	39.26
" " " " "	4	33	39.26

SEVENTH WARD.

Charles Merhens—Lot 14, Blk. 3, Lake View. ..... $ 3.33
Herman Straube—Lot 20, Blk. 8, Lake View. 15.65
Jacob Schmitz—Lot 4, Blk. 6, Silloway's Sub. 15.17
A. Crineks' Estate—Lot 14, Blk. 30, all of Lot, except that owned by Rich, Peck's Sub. 16.72
Herman Estate—Bd. N. by Madory Estate, E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Heatt and Lukerson and W. by Michigan St. 13.35
Mary Collins—S.-W. ¼ Sec. 4, Town 3, Range 23, Bd. N. by McCarty, S. by Hageris St., E. by Straube and Harris and W. by Lintz and Zimmer, 99 ft. E. and W. 15.65
Barney McCarty—Bd. N. by Malone, S. by Collins and W. by Geneva St., 98 ft. N. and S. and 98 ft. E. and W. 3.91

C. Rowans' Est., C. Rowans' Add.	Lt.	Blk.	Amt.
" " " "	18	1	$2.76
" " " "	19	1	2.76
" " " "	22	1	2.76
" " " "	26	1	2.76

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

C. J. Krogan—40 ft. wide on N. end and Bd. on N. by Twelfth St., W. by C. & N. W. R. R. and E. by Washington Ave., in Blk. 69, Reley's Sub., S. S. 11.10
A. F. Durant—Lots 1 and 2, Blk. 2, Herrick's Add. 10.04
J. P. Rowman—In S. W. ¼ Sec. 4, Town 3, Range 23, Bd. N. by English St., E. by St. Clair St., S. by Hageres' Add and W. by Green St. 30.34

DEER ARE PLENTIFUL

Between 700 and 1,000 Will be Killed in Douglas County.

WHAT THE NEW LAW SAYS

Protects Hunters from the Danger That Results from the Use of Lanterns—Ten Men in Douglas County Victims of the Lantern.

(From Daily of Nov. 2.)

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 2.—Yesterday opened the deer hunting season in Wisconsin.

Conservative estimates place the number of deer to be killed in Douglas county alone at between 700 and 1,000 before the law expires upon the 21st inst. This estimate is not regarded as large as during one season about four years ago there were 2,300 deer killed and shipped. The year in question was exceptionally favorable to hunting as light snows covered the ground which is not yet the case this year. This may make considerable difference in the number of carcasses brought to town.

The slaughter of deer in the night time at the deer licks will probably be lessened. By the law the hunting with lighted bull's eye lanterns is prohibited and the hunter who was wont to lie in wait will have to seek other means.

WHAT THE LAW PROHIBITS.

The law this year prohibits the hunting of deer, buck, doe or fawn in the night time by any method: to kill or capture them in the lakes or rivers; to take by means of pitfall; to make use of artificial light: to have in possession deer skins when coat is red or fawn when coat is spotted; for any one hunter to kill more than two deer per season except that actual settlers desiring meat for their own families may during the open season shoot such as they may require.

IT WILL PROTECT HUNTERS.

The use of lights was prohibited years ago, but up to this season has been a dead letter. The extinguishing of the bull's eye light will remove a prolific cause of sudden death among the hunters. Sometimes hunters would come together in the woods, one with his light closed and the other with his shining. The reflection on the closed light would be such as to resemble a deer's eye and often brought a salutation of shots from the deadly Winchester which frequently laid the hunter out where the coroner could find him. Ten men have been killed in Douglas county through this cause in recent years.

Old hunters say that deer are increasing each year notwithstanding the increased number of hunters. Estimates place the number of deer killed in Douglas county the past ten years at 15,000. Settlers say that the deer have come in larger numbers since the advent of the white man and that they were not so easily taken forty years ago as they are now.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Nov. 2, 1897.

An excellent opportunity will be given to all lovers of fine music to attend the musical and literary entertainment at the Methodist church on Friday evening. Miss Lily Runals, Mrs. Chas. Miller and Miss Keating of Kenosha having been engaged by the Epworth League for that evening.

James Nugent and sister Mrs. T. Gorman have returned from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, they spent some time with Joseph Barning of Mt. Claire, Neb., a former resident of this place and enjoyed several dinners of quail and jack rabbits brought in by their Wisconsin nimrod. Mr. Nugent reports that in towns of this size are stored from 200,000 to 300,000 bushels of corn at from 11 to 14 cents per bushel, the crop will average thirty-five bushel per acre of shelled corn. Cattle are scarce and bring about the same prices that were received here last year. The wheat crop is good, averaging thirty-five bushels per acre and selling at 65 to 70 cents.

Peter De Groot is rejoicing over the new well recently put down for him by John Kemp, it is 125 feet deep and has 103 feet of water.

Dixon and Dunkirk are erecting a steel building for a ware house.

Acording to authentic reports the young gentleman who recently purchased dairy supplies did so with the understanding that a rosy cheeked milkmaid of Yorkville would take charge of himself and dairy in the near future.

Frank Lincoln received several carloads of lumber and timbers for a large barn on his farm, two miles west of here.

Wm. Martin departed for a sojourn in the western states on account of his feeble health, at present he is in Topeka, Kansas.

Thos. P. Griffith erected a handsome Vermont granite monument on the family lot of Cadwallader Roberts in the Sylvania cemetery recently.

Rev. and Mrs. Willis drove to Somers Monday to spend the day with their friends, Rev. and Mrs. Sanford who are about to remove to Milwaukee to engage in the Rescue Mission work.

E. M. Minton has returned from a visit with his daughter Lillian in Iowa.

Jay Heidbrink has accepted a position on a medical journal at Kokomo, Ind., and will depart for his field of labor during the present week.

John Callander who has lost his large barns with hay, straw and corn stalks by fire last Friday, has decided to hold an auction sale on Monday, Nov. 8th, to sell his stock and also his farm. Mr. Callender has the sympathy of all his acquaintances in his trouble.

Thos. P. Griffith nearly lost the sight of his right eye this week by a piece of chipstone flying into it. He is being treated by Dr. Snyder of Milwaukee, who hopes to save the sight.

Chas. Scott and wife took a trip to the Milwaukee county poor farm last week to compare results and receive such help as will assist them in their work on the Racine county farm.

James Hanson has heroically made the attempt to drill a well for William Hardy to supply the system of waterworks owned and controlled by him. They have reached the depth of 180 feet at the present writing and are running a day and night gang. Mr. Hanson also owns and runs another drill and could find work for several more if he had them. John Kemp is also rushed with work drilling day and night trying to fill orders.

James P. Anderson has built an addition to his large barn for the purpose of storing farm machinery and wagons.

Hallowe'en has its share of followers in this town judging from the pranks played and damage done to a large number of buildings. Some of the hits made showed a genuine vein of humor, such as Hallowe'en might feel honored to be credited with, but other acts showed either a careless disregard for others, or a decidedly base and malicious character, that takes advantage of such opportunities to wreck distruction wherever the opportunity offers.

IVES GROVE.

IVES GROVE, Wis., Nov. 2, 1897.

Hallowe'en left a few footprints in this quiet place. Some few gates and a handy buggy or two felt the bewitchment of the night and travelled from their places. No damage resulted as far as learned.

Mr. Ed Shepherd of Yorkville and Miss Beers of Rochester attended church service Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Thomas made a trip to White water via Waterford last Thursday, returning Monday.

Messrs. Clifford and Newton Bottomley of Burlington and Miss Lizzie Burns of Rochester were the guests of Mrs. E. B. Skewes Sunday.

The M. E. church of this place will give a social on Friday evening at the home of Mr. Samuel Skewes Jr. The public are cordially invited.

The creamery at Ives' Grove that is being erected by Mr. Benedict of Union Grove is well under way. The foundation was laid last week and the carpenters are now at work on the superstructure. The building will soon be ready for machinery. Will Cooper of Rochester has the contract for erection and equipment of building. Mr. Banks of Burlington did the mason work and Mr. Abram Sheard of Rochester is carpenter.

WOODWORTH.

WOODWORTH, Wis., Nov. 2, 1897.

Mr. Frank Gethen and Mrs. A. J. King visited Kenosha today.

Mr. Clayton King of Madison is spending a few days' vacation on Gothic street.

Mr. Haman Higgins and Jennie Bristel were united in marriage last Wednesday eve. Both are well known young people and all wish them much joy.

Mr. Jerry Savage of Grass Lake visited Mr. Frank Gethen and family last Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. James Seefield will return to Waukegan this week.

Mr. E. R. Gethen and wife spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Gethen.

Mr. Frank Slocum and wife were calling on friends here one day last week.

Many of the friends of Rev. M. Meager gave him a surprise last Saturday eve. A pound of anything was the bill. Refreshments were served and all had a fine time.

Mr. H. A. Tourtelotte is located in the Reil store at Pleasant Prairie, where he will be glad to see all of his friends and do up a supply of groceries.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Wis., Nov. 2, 1897.

The entire community are pained to hear of the death of Mr. James Cox. The funeral will be held on Tuesday.

Mr. John Heck will rent the farm owned by Mrs. Broidy and will take possession at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Souder are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, of Milwaukee, is visiting at Mr. A. Green's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne will start for Alabama next Tuesday. Mrs. Payne's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, of Western Union Junction, will accompany them.

Mr. Ed. Buchan met with quite a serious accident last Wednesday, being thrown from a wagon, but we hope to see him about again soon.

For Sale.

Seventy-five-acre farm at auction. Will be sold to highest bidder for cash—fine garden farm—must be sold, to settle partnership for petitioners. Address Soens Bros, Somers, Kenosha Co., Wis.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

SOMERS.

SOMERS, Wis., Nov. 3, 1897.

Our quiet little village of Somers is considerable worked up at present over the depredations perpetrated by the "crowd" on Saturday night in the celebration of Halowe'en, and the boys are now shaking in their boots for fear that the law will take them in hand as they have been threatened with arrest, five of them being already known. This would be welcome news and would certainly meet the approval of all the good people of the village. On Saturday afternoon some of the residents of the community cut what little cabbage they had in their garden as the crowd was expected to be on hand in the evening, for no respect whatever is shown a cabbage crop on such an occasion. Sunday morning the disgraceful work of the night before was revealed. It appears that the boys have very little respect for a church at least for the Methodist church, for they had piled horse blocks and drygoods boxes in front of the door. The balance of the horse blocks in town were put on the roofs of other buildings. This is not half of the mischief done and the way they insulted ladies when asked to leave their premises after scattering two or three shocks of corn over their door yard is sufficient proof that they lact those good qualities possessed by true gentlemen. It is time that the people would call a halt and turn these persons over to the law where they would learn a valuable lesson.

At the business meeting of the Epworth league on Saturday evening Miss Minnie Grimshaw was elected president, on account of the resignation of Mrs. A. E. Sanford who goes to Milwaukee.

Rev. Mr. Gray of Evanston, Ill., has been appointed pastor of the Somers M. E. church.

The wild geese are now flying southward, which is an indication of cold weather.

On Saturday evening of this week, Nov. 6, the Lake Geneva quartet will give a concert at the Presbyterian church, to which all are cordially invited. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bain and children visited with friends in Chicago over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Reiman and children of Racine visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Longmore over Sunday.

Miss Mary Rhodes returned from Milwaukee on Friday evening after a pleasant visit with her sister.

Miss Belle Birch spent Saturday at her grandmother's, Mrs. Alex. Spence.

Mrs. L. R. Fink and son of Libertyville, Ill., visited at Mr. L. Cook's during the past week.

Miss Adella Estberg of Racine spent Saturday at her father's.

Mr. Thomas Roberts of Mt. Pleasant spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Longmore.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bush of Frankville attended services at the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Miss Mamie Bishop began her school work in district No. 5, Paris, on Monday.

RAYMOND.

RAYMOND, Wis., Nov. 2.—Captain Davis and daughter Miss Hattie, spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week with Mrs. George West.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Kell visited Racine on Thursday last.

Mr. Johnnie Hyde visited at Grandpa Hyde's last week.

A goodly number of our citizens attended the funeral of the late widowed Hyde of Franksville.

Miss D. McAdams visited her Grandma McAdams a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Anderson attended the George wedding on Thursday of last week.

The funeral of Grandma Howard place at St. Luke church on Monday afternoon; she had reached the ripe age of ninety-four years. A host of old friends followed the remains to its last resting place.

Mrs. F. Hermes and son are visiting with relatives of this place.

Mr. T. Meyers and wife spent Saturday in the Cream City.

Mr. E. Lower and son attended the Hales county fair on Monday.

Messrs. Fred and Ed Hermes spent Sunday with the Shumway brothers.

Mrs. Abbie Lyman is home from Franksville where she has spent some months.

A goodly number of teachers attended the teachers' meeting in Racine on Friday last.

Messrs. Charles McAdams and Earnest Hartig spent Sunday with relatives of North Cape.

IVES.

IVES, Wis., Nov. 1, 1897.

The farmers are wishing for rain.

The wreck on the North Western railroad was a bad one.

The O'Laughlin Stone company have paid $60,000 for transporting crushed stone since spring.

Things brought a good price at the Ferguson sale. It netted about $3,000.

Miss Mavis Bender has returned to Milwaukee, which made Willie look very sad.

Mr. George Sheriff and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grigg spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sheriff.

Mr. C. Brightenstine returned some tidings from a visit at Stevens point. He says the pretty girls are all married there. Plenty left at Ives, Charley.

Mrs. Jonathan Scull is some better.

Miss Lizzie and Sarah Sheriff spent Saturday at Racine.

The district school house has undergone repairs. Sunday school will commence at the usual hour next Sunday. Everybody is invited to attend.

Joseph Weber, wife and family were seen riding through our berg via the Electric railroad Sunday.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1897.

The Guild met at the home of Mrs. Geo. Waller on Thursday, Nov. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Aspinall of Racine visited at the home of Mr. Aspinall's Sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Frost.

Geo. Ela and family have moved into their new residence.

Hallowe'en was duly observed in Rochester.

Mr. Wheatley who was thrown from his wagon last Tuesday is very low.

Rev. Chas. Holmes of St. Paul, Minn., who has been a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Geo. Waller, conducted Episcopal services in Grace church last Sabbath.

James Kilpatrick has re-shingled his house.

Complaints are being heard from some of our farmers that their turkeys are missing.

Mr. Alleman has decided to remain in Rochester for the present.

Mrs. Evans of Racine is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ed. Frost.

The Ladies' Cemetery association will meet at the home of Mrs. Ela on Saturday, Nov. 6, from 2 to 4 p. m. All interested are requested to attend.

The funeral services of Prof. B. F. Anderson occurred at Burlington, yesterday. Prof. Anderson was one of the teachers in the Rochester seminary some years ago and was highly respected and loved by all who knew him.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Palmer of Milwaukee were guests of the Merrill family last week.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., Nov. 1, 1897.

Miss Lottie Gillett attended the Teachers' Institute at Racine, Friday and Saturday.

J. Albright made a business trip to Racine Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Yates will leave for Alabama Wednesday to spend the winter. Mr. David Roberts will take charge of the post office.

Mr. Robert and Miss Irene Nugent were guests of Miss Lottie Gillett Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Paddock is nursing a sore hand.

A number from here attended the dance at Mr. Steffin's Friday night and reported an enjoyable time.

Our Popular blacksmith met with an accident while sharpening a plow share and talking to some young ladies at the same time, in his excitement he took hold of the heated iron. What was the result? A badly burned hand.

HUSHER.

Husher, Wis., Nov. 2, 1897.

Earnest H. Smith who has been so seriously ill for several weeks is getting better and is now able to sit up a little.

Dr. T. N. Schnetz and Dr. Buchan from Racine are enjoying a trip in the northern part of the state on a hunting expedition.

Quite a number of ladies attended the lecture to Women given by Miss Darling from Racine at the home of Mrs. Henry Sheriff.

The grand opening dance at Husher hall was a grand success at there was a large and quiet crowd both evenings.

Mr. Peterson is making great improvements on his building by giving it a new coat of paint.

There was no school Friday. Our teacher having gone to the Teachers' Institute in Racine.

Our doctor now has his new office completed and expects to find it well filled with patients upon his return home.

OAKWOOD.

OAKWOOD, Wis., Nov. 2, 1897.

Everybody is enjoying the fine fall weather, except the farmer who would like a little more rain.

Miss Emma Halter and Mr. G. Frank, who attended the Oakwood high school, are doing well.

Ed Gerber, who is on the sick list, is improving under the care of Dr. G. Lipinsky.

Mr. G. Werner and son started for Racine Monday to put up a barn for G. Schattner.

The monthly stock fair here was a grand success. The fair is held every fourth Monday of each month.

Mrs. M. Erb of Union Grove was visiting with Mrs. F. Schwartz last week.

Hon. George Schattner moved to Racine to live with his son-in-law, Mr. John Ahlgrimm.

Messrs William Gerber and Lewis George, jr., took a trip to Racine Sunday for sport.

Mr. C. Schattner is on the sick list.

The Misses Jennie Tenner, Emma Halter and Mattie George spent Sunday with Miss Lizzie Bleck.

Teacher: "James, parse the sentence, 'Isham stood on his head.'"

James (beginning): "Isham is a proper noun, masculine gender, first person—"

Teacher: "How do you make that out?"

James: "First person, Isham; second person, Youshan; third person, Heshan."

Teacher: "Next!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Emerson Linseed Oil Works, of Racine are taking in Flax seed freely and at good prices. Spot cash as usual.

Subscribe for The Journal.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

W. U. Junction, Wis., Nov. 1.—School is being conducted in district No. 12 under the able management of Miss Belle Callender of Union Grove.

Miss Jessie Bowen of Racine has been engaged to teach in what is known as the Tucker school.

County Superintendent Morse has placed on his farm a few miles north of here, one of the finest herds of Jersey cows in the state. They are twenty-five in number, all registered and of the famous McConnell herd.

Mr. Ralph and Miss Effie Warner gave a Hallowe'en party Saturday and a large number of their friends were invited. Among the many attractions was a reading by Miss Pearl Trogdon of Chicago, and a piano solo by one of Racine's popular artists, Miss Edna Hoffman.

Mr. Morg. Johnson is having a large and comodious barn erected on the hotel property.

Nearly all the county teachers in this vicinity attended the teachers' institute Saturday and all declared it to be one of the best ever held in Racine county.

C. A. Brown is doing a thriving business with his new corn shreder, husking from five to seven hundred bushels daily.

Miss Pearly Trogdon of Chicago and Miss Gertrude Warner of Milwaukee are guests of Mrs. J. Warner.

Mr. W. Brown is visiting here at present.

Miss Mabel Evans of Yorkville visited her friend, Miss Sue Tradowell a few days last week.

Mr. J. Warner is visiting at Minneapolis.

Luther Place made a business trip to Waterford last week.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Wis., Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Pike and daughter, of Bristol, Wis., spent Sunday and Monday with J. W. Pike, of this place.

Mr. J. Rasmussen, of Milwaukee, was the guest of O. J. Nobles over Sunday.

Miss Lillie Dougherty was visiting relatives at Milwaukee during the past week.

We are glad to report Mr. Wm. Phillips some better.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolters are moving into their new home in Milwaukee.

Miss L. M. Pike made a trip to the Belle City last Friday.

The Young Ladies' Sewing society will give a "mush and milk" sociable at the church next Wednesday evening, Nov. 3d. All should try to attend and so help the young people along on their good cause.

We shall have to say good-bye to our long, beautiful fall. November has come with a roar and makes us think winter will soon cb here. Farmers are nearly through with corn husking so they need not fear cold fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott and daughters from Racine visited at their aunt's, Miss Owen West, last Friday.

Nothing preventing, the Rev. E. O. Dickenson will preach the Thanksgiving sermon at the Free Will Baptist church at Kneeland, after which the Ladies' Aid society will give a regular New England dinner. Tickets 25 cents a couple, and one married man was heard to say that he should bring all the young ladies he could find. So if the young gentlemen wish to secure a partner for the day they will have to be on time.

Mrs. Lida Mitchel and Mrs. Owen West from Kneeland visited the Ladies' Sewing Circle at the South church and report having a good time say the ladies are doing finely in their work.

The strangers at the North church Sabbath day were Mr. Pikes, brother and wife and daughter and Miss Smith. We hope they enjoyed the very able sermon by the pastor, the Rev. M. D. Mack.

We are sorry to say our neighbor, Mr. Phillips, is no better.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Wis., Nov. 1, 1897.

The funeral of Mr. James Cox, who died early Saturday morning, will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The bereaved family will have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. S. Harris and Mrs. Geo. Ballack are visiting relatives in Burlington, Lyons and Geneva, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cornillie and daughter, Marie, of Milwaukee, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Beaumont.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cocroft, of Burlington, spent Sunday with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Ed. Smith entertained Mrs. T. Graham, Miss Etta Graham, Mrs. Gilbert Ballack, Miss Madora Codman, Mrs. S. Harris, Mrs. Geo. Ballack and Mrs. D. Albee, Thursday afternoon.

There will be a basket social held at the factory next Saturday evening, Nov. 6.

Maud Smith attended church at Yorkville Sunday.

Now is the time with good roads, to bring your flax seed to the Emerson Linseed Oil Works. They are paying good prices, and cash on delivery.

Sale Bills.

For auction bills send your order to the Journal Printing Company, No. 328 Main street, Racine, or to J. Z. Collier, county agent, Union Grove, Wis.

The Emerson Linseed Oil Works are paying cash for all Flax seed brought to their mill at Racine.

After hearing argument in a case, a Georgia justice said: "I'm sorter mixed on this here matter, an' I'll preserve the decision." "About what time judge," said the lawyer, "will you dish out them preserves?" That's no tellin'," replied his honor. "I've got a sight o' plowin' ter do, an' erbout ten acres ter fence in. Jest take the pris'ner ter jail till fall."

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Visible supply—Wheat, 26,074,000; corn, 45,958,000; Oats, 15,364,000; rye, 4,241,000; barley, 4,225,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

RACINE, Nov. 3, 1897.

Flour—	$	5 50
Minn. Patent		5 20
" Best Spring		3 00
" Rye		
Grain—	$	93½
Wheat No 1		90
Wheat No 2		86½
Wheat No 3	18@	20
Oats		28
Corn	40@	41
Barley		48
Rye		
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton	$	12 00
Bran, per ton		10 50
Corn meal		12 00
Oats and Corn, ground		11 00
Produce—	$	18@ 20
Butter		13@ 14
Eggs		9
Cheese		8 00@9 00
Hay		
Vegetables—	$	70
Apples		40@ 45
Potatoes		90@ 95
Beans		30
Onions		
Meats—	$	2 70@3 40
Beef on foot		3 30@ 3 60
Hogs on foot		6
Lard		5 00@ 6 00
Calves		2 80@ 3 50
Sheep		3 80@ 3 50
Lambs		
Poultry—	$	9¼
Turkeys		8
Chickens		
Seeds—	$	1 08⅛
Flax		5 60@ 6 40
Clover		2 00@ 2 60
Timothy		
Wool		
Wool	$	20@ 20½
Hides—		
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb		$7¼@7¾
Green, No 2, " "		6¼@ 6½
Cured, No. 1, " "		9 @9¼
Cured, No. 2, " "		8 @ 8½
Calfskins—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	$	12½ 13
Green, No 2, " "		10½ 11
Kips—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	11½
Green, No 2, " "		10
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 18c to 20c.		

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3, 1897.

Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	94
" No 2		90
" No 3		87
Oats		22
Corn		26
Barley		42
Rye		48
Meats—		
Live Hogs		$3 50@ 3 65
Live Beef		2 80@ 3 45
Vegetables—		
Beans	$	97@ 98
Potatoes		35@ 45
Seeds—		
Timothy		2 25@ 2 60
Clover		5 50@ 6 50
Produce—		
Butter	$	19@ 21
Eggs		13@ 14
Cheese		9@ 9½
Tallow—		
No 1	$	3½
No 2		2¾

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Oct 30	Closing Oct. 29
Am. Sugar	141	142	141	140¾	140¾
Am. Tobacco	82¼	83¼	82¼	82½	81¾
Atchison pfd	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	29½	29⅛
C M. & St. P.	93¼	94	93⅝	93½	92¾
C. & N. W.	123¼	123¾	123¼	123	122¼
C. B. & Q.	95¼	95⅝	95	95	94¾
O. R. I. & Pacific	86¼	86⅝	86¼	84¾	85¼
C. C. C.	35	35½	35	34⅝	34¾
Can. Southern				55¾	
Chicago Gas	97	97⅛	96¾	97	96¼
Ches. & Ohio	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞
American Spirits	10½	10½	10½	10	10
Gen. Electric	34	34	34	34	33¾
Jersey Central	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92⅝	91⅞
Lake Shore					
L. & N.	55⅜	56⅛	55¾	55¼	54⅞
Mo. Pac.	30½	30¾	30¼	30⅜	29⅞
Manhattan	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	101¼
M. K. & T., pfd.	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32⅛	31½
N. Y. Cent.	108⅛	108¾	108	108¼	107⅞
Nat. Lead				34½	34
Northern Pacific	52¾	52⅞	52¼	50⅝	52
Omaha	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	78⅞
Pac. Mail	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅛	30
Reading	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	22⅞
Southern Ry.	30⅞	31	30¼	30½	29¾
Tenn. Coal & I.				26⅜	25¾
Union Pacific	22½	22⅝	21¾	23	22¼
U. S. Leather pfd.	63¾	63¾	63⅛		62⅞
Wabash	18⅝	19	18⅞	18¾	18¼
W. & L. E.					
Western Union	88¼	88¾	88	88⅝	

Chicago Markets

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Nov. 2	Closing Oct 29
Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	....	....
Dec	95¾	96⅛	95¼	96	96¼
May	93	93⅝	92½	93½	93½
Corn—					
Sept	....	....	....	....	....
Dec	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	26½
May	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30¼	30⅛
Oats—					
Sept	....	....	....	....	....
Dec	19¼	19⅛	19	19⅛	19⅛
May	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21⅝
Pork—					
Dec	7 60	7 60	7 55	7 60	7 47
Jan	8 57	8 57	8 50	8 55	8 45
Lard—					
Dec	4 22	4 22	4 20	4 22	4 12
Jan	4 35	4 35	4 32	4 35	4 27
Ribs—					
Dec	4 45	4 45	4 45	4 45	4 40
Jan	4 50	4 50	4 45	4 45	4 40

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; active and 5 higher; light 3.40 @3.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500: steady to stronger; beeves, 4.00@5.35: stockers and feeders, 3.00@4.50; cows and heifers, 2.00@4.60; Texans, 2.85@3.90; westerns, 3.35@4.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000: strong to a shade higher.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.— Flour — Dull.

Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern 94c; No. 2 spring, 87.

Corn—Dull; No. 3, 26.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 22@22¾.

Rye—Lower; No. 1, 48.

Barley—Dull; No. 2, 42; sample, 30½@42.

Provisions — Steady: pork $7.55; lard, $4.15.

Receipts—Flour, 8,000; wheat, 73,000; barley, 134,000.

Shipments—Flour, 32,000; wheat 4,000; barley, 106,000.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Wheat—Nov., 96; Dec., same.

Corn—Nov., 26; Dec., 26¾.

Oats—Nov., 18⅝; Dec., 19½.

Pork—Nov., $7.50; Dec., same.

Lard—Nov., $4.20; Dec., $4.22½.

Ribs—Nov., $4.45; Dec., same.

Barley—26@35.

Rye—47¼.

Flax—$1.07.

Timothy—$2.65.

Clover—$5.50.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Live poultry easy; turkeys, 8@9; chickens, 6; springers, 7; ducks, 7½@8.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Wheat—Cash, 99½; Dec., 1.00⅝.

Corn—Cash, 24¾; Dec., 24⅞.

Oats—Cash, 18½; Dec., 19⅝.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Butter—Extras firm, balance steady. Creamery 15@23. Dairy, 12@20. Eggs, firm, 16.

Peoria, Nov. 2.—Corn steady; No. 2, 25½. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 21@21¼.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Money on call easy at 1½@2¼ per cent. last loan 2 per cent., closed 1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with active business in bankers' bills at 4.85⅛ for demand and at 4.82½@4.82⅝ for sixty days; posted rates 4.83@4.83½ and 4.86@4.86½; commercial bills 4.81½@4.81⅝. Bar silver 57⅝c; Mexican dollars 44⅝c. Clearings, $92,807,422; balances, $5,542,940.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States bonds were ⅛c higher bid for all issues except the fives which advanced ¼c. The new 4s coupon sold at 127⅝ ex-interest of 1 per cent.

U S new 4s reg	127⅝
U S new 4s	127⅝
U S 4s	112⅞
U S 4s coup	112⅞
U S 2ds	98¾
U S 5s reg	114⅝
U S 5s coup	114⅝

DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov 2.—Butter—Fresh-made creamery, choice to fancy per lb 22@23c; fair to good 19@21c; inferior do 12@18c fresh dairy, good to choice selections do, 16@20c; lines do 13@16c; packing stock do 9½@10c; grease, 6c.

Cheese—Full cream twins per lb 8½@9c; Young America 9@9½c; brick do 10@10½c; limberger 10@10½; Swiss do 11@11½c.

Eggs—Fresh per doz. candled 13½@14c loss off; cold storage 12½@13.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Hides—Cured No. 1 per lb. 9@9¼c; No. 2 do 8@8¼c; No. 1 green trimmed 7¼@7½c; No. 2 do 6¼@6½c; calfskins G. S. best 12½@13c; No. 2 do 10½@11c; kips best veal 11½c; pelts 18@20c per lb for estimated amount of wool.

Wool—Unwashed, coarse, 19@19½c; medium ¼ to ⅜ blood 20½@21c; fine 15@16c. Washed coarse 22@23c; medium 24@25c; fine 20@21c. Cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks 3¼@½c off.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Seeds—Flax, buoyant; No. 1 N. W., 1.08; do, May, 1.08; timothy steady; 2.25@2.60 per 100 lbs; common to prime; choice to fancy, 2.30@2.80; clover, quiet; 5.50@6.50 per 100 lbs; mustard, per 100 lbs, 45@75c; millet, 55@70c per 100 lbs. Sales—1 car timothy, 2.37½; 1 car do., 2.42½; 1 car No. 1 N. W. flax, 1.08.

POTATOES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Potatoes—Quite a few large lots were taken for storage purposes and this demand has given the market a firmer tone. Receipts were large, yet no further accumulation was reported. Values ranged: Hebrons 40@48c; burbanks 45@50c; rose 35@40c; peerless 40@46c.

HAY.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Hay—Good to choice upland 7.00@8.00 per ton on track; inferior to fair do 3.50@6.50; No. 1 to choice timothy, do 8.00@9.50; No. 2 do, 8.00 @8.50; clover and mixed do, 6.00@7.50 Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 3.50@7.00.

NOTES AND STATISTICS.

Dairy products show large gains in exports, the increase over 1896 being high as 300 per cent.

Gold is coming to the United States more freely than was predicted in the late summer, and the present inrush may exceed $25,000,000.

The cranberry crop of 1897 is short about 125,000 bushels. Wisconsin increased its yield as did New Jersey and Long Island, but Cape Cod and New England districts decreased 25 per cent.

The potato crop will be short, the yield in all the leading potato states is placed at 174,000,000 bushels as against 245,000,000 for 1896.

Trade Reviews say the increase in employment of labor has continued, with further accounts daily of works opening with increasing force of hands.

Exports of the chief products in September amounted to $76,062,411 in value, against $52,693,403 last year and $32,052,269 in 1895, and indicate that all exports that month exceeded imports of merchandise by about $55,000,000. October returns so far indicate an excess about as large. Efforts by the Bank of England have delayed further gold exports, but with a cotton movement rising, large shipments to this side are deemed certain and not distant.

The stock market seems to show conditions promising activity, but outsiders are manifesting a needful caution.

Lake ore shipments surpass all previous records. The big steam scoop shovels and immense lake carriers can handle lots of ore.

The crop of hogs will show a decrease of 13 per cent. this year as compared with 1896.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR MARried man and wife on dairy farm, experienced man required with references. House provided. Address box 163, Racine, Wis. nov4t1

FOR SALE—1 STORM DOOR 2 FT. 8 IN. x6 ft. 6 in., 40c.; 8 storm sash, 2 ft. 7 in. x 5 ft. 3 in.; 2 screen doors, 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in. each 25c.; also one large size 'Acorn' heater not much used, perfect order, late pattern, $20. Address "B." 428 Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis. nov3t3*

DAIRY SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10th, 1897, I will sell at public auction on my farm at Hood's bridge, 2 miles west of the Rapids, or 2½ miles east of Franksville, 25 choice milch cows, 6 horses, farm machinery, 2,000 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, 20 acres corn fodder, etc., etc. Wm. H. Gifford, Prop. John Kearney, Auctioneer. w1tdnov.6

AUCTION SALE—J. E. DE LONG, WILL SELL at auction, on his farm ½ mile East of Kellogs' Corners, 16 cows, ten of them fresh or heavy springers, horses, hay, grain, farm machinery, utensils, etc., on Tuesday, November 2nd. E. R. Wilson, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—A NEW MILCH JERSEY cow, cheap. A good family animal. Apply to J. Z. Collier, Union Grove, Wis. oct20t2

We will pay a salary of $10 per week for man with rig to introduce Perfection Poultry Mixture in the country, the greatest egg producer on earth. Ref. required. Address with stamp. Perfection Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kansas.

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, E. W. LEACH, gen'l agent septlmold-w

WALLER & GITTINGS (GEO. W. WALLER & John T. Gittings) Lawyers, offices Burlington and Union Grove, Wis.

FOR RENT—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to rent his farm of 100 acres, 3 miles West of Racine, to a milkman. K. C. Puffer, Racine, Wis. oct25-3d-2w*

FARM FOR SALE—MY FARM OF 122 acres, situated 14 miles west of Racine, and ½ mile west of Yorkville Creamery. Plenty of timber and water and good buildings. For further particulars inquire on the premises. L. C. Gilmore nov4t4

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 23

POPULISTS ON TOP

Victory of the Middle-of-the-Roaders in Iowa.

WILL HAVE PLACE ON BALLOT

Complicated Legal Case Carried Over the Term—Has Been Bitterly Fought For Several Weeks In Different Courts.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 28—Judge Sparrier, of the Polk county District court, last night announced he would inquire into the writ of supersedeas issued by the Supreme court in the Populist ballot case, to determine whether he would hold the state election board in contempt. This morning he concluded to let the matter rest with the Supreme court, assuming the "Court would correct all manifest errors," using the same language as the Supreme court used a few days ago in dismissing the writ of certiorari directed to the district court. The hearing on the supersedeas is announced to be before the full supreme bench.

The granting of a supersedeas brings the case before the court on an appeal, which cannot be heard before January, as the court adjourns tomorrow and an abstract cannot be filed in time to advance the case this term. The middle-of-the-road ticket, therefore, goes on the ballot under the head "Populist party" without the courts determining whether the middle-of-the-roaders can use the name.

THE INDIAN FIGHT.

Particulars of the Shooting—Settlers Are Alarmed.

MEEKER, Colo., Oct. 28.—Boyd Vaughan has arrived here from Snake River, the scene of the killing of Indians by a deputy game warden and Wilcox's posse, with a despatch for the governor and a letter for Game Warden Lyttle, telling the story of the shooting. It does not differ materially from the story already told in these dispatches. He declares that the posse used all patience, and finally was forced to fight when the Indians began fighting. He adds that he sent riders to warn settlers in the neighborhood and they are gathering at Vaughan's ranch, very much alarmed. He asks the game warden to gather a force to come and arrest the Indians. Vaughan says seven Indians were killed. Warden Lyttle is in the Coyote basin.

MANY NEW CASES OF FEVER.

Record Breaking Day at New Orleans—Six Five Deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—Indications for a record-breaking day in the yellow fever situation was excellent this afternoon. At 10 o'clock this morning thirteen new cases and five deaths were reported. The large increase in the number of deaths is attributed to the chilly nights and warm days.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon there were twenty-eight new cases and five deaths.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—Seven new cases and two deaths from yellow fever were reported today.

FAVORS ARMING PRISONERS.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia Takes a Stand Against Lynching.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Mob law was severely condemned by Gov. Atkinson in his message to the Georgia legislature, which convened here yesterday. He advocates stringent legislation against mobs, and insists that the legislature pass a law laying every every county wherein such a crime is committed subject to a large indemnity to the relatives of the mob's victims. The governor is in favor of arming the prisoners and allowing them to protect themselves.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

Mexican Suspected of Double Murder is Shot to Death.

CLIFTO, Ariz., Oct. 28.—At the copper camp near here, the bodies of two Mexicans were found with their heads crushed. Juan Madera, suspected of the crime, was jailed. Several hundred Mexicans stormed the jail, and riddled Madera with bullets.

MEXICO FLOODS.

Whole Village Swept Away—1,500 People Suffering.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch says: Floods have washed away every building in the village of Ahumada Mex., with a population of 1,200. All are homeless and suffering.

SUSTAINS THE LOWER COURT.

Legislature Had a Right to Fix Rates at Kansas City Stock Yards.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28—The United States court of appeals delivered an opinion sustaining the decision of the United States court, declaring the state legislature had a perfect right to fix rates and charges at the Kansas City stock yards.

THE CARS STOPPED.

Electric Cars Were Stopped From Running Through South Milwaukee Today.

From Daily of Oct. 28.

Electric cars of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha road and of the Milwaukee Street Railway company, did not run through a portion of the village of South Milwaukee today. They were stopped by the village authorities, and for a time considerable interest was occasioned. A big sewer is being dug along the line of the two roads. It is necessary for many men to work in the sewer and it was feared that the jar of the cars running along would cause the earth to cave in and perhaps bury and kill the men, and hence the cars were stopped and passengers were transferred from one end of the sewer to the other.

KENOSHA MURDER CASE.

Judge Fish Believes a Life Sentence of Mrs. Pleva Too Severe.

From Daily of Oct. 28.

Judge Frank M. Fish was at Kenosha yesterday and heard arguments on a motion for a new trial of Mrs. Pleva, convicted of the murder of her husband. After the arguments Judge Fish called the attorneys in the case into an informal conference. He asked them to arrange between themselves some lighter charge under which Mrs. Pleva might plead guilty, as he felt that the circumstances under which the crime was committed were such that a life sentence would be too severe. The matter will probably be heard again either today or Friday.

WALDORF OF THE SLUMS.

Opening of a Fine Hotel Where Beds Can Be Secured at 20 Cents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The new Mills hotel which has been designated the Waldorf of the slums, located on Bleecker street, this city, was opened yesterday afternoon. Bishop Henry C. Potter, ex-Mayor Hewitt and Mr. Mills taking part in the ceremonies. The hotel, which is a nine-story firebrick building trimmed with light sandstone, is provided with baths, elevators, electric light and steamheating apparatus. The main corridor, which is as elegant as any of the expensive hotels up town, has a marble tiled floor. The rates will be 20 cents a night, including bath. D. C. Mills, owner of the hotel, says it will make money, and is not a charity. He is building another hotel on the crowded east side.

DEPRESSES ANDRAE'S FRIENDS.

Belief Prevails That the Arctic Explorer Has Perished.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Oct. 28.—Dispatches from Vardoe, the most northern port of Europe, convinces the public of the truth of the report that a whaling ship had sighted Andraes' balloon floating, September 23rd, near Prince Charles Promonotory, Spitzbergen. The news caused considerable depression among Andrae's friends. Brakmo, an Arctic explorer, proposes to sail for Prince Charles Promonotory and investigate. Captain Sverdrup, Nansen's commander of the Fram, does not credit the story.

MEET AT TOLEDO NEXT.

Last Business Session of the Society of the Army of Tennessee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—The second and last business session of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was devoted to receiving reports of the committee. That recommending Toledo as the next face of meeting, was adopted as was that choosing Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, orator at the next meeting, with W. H. Heffern, of Iowa, alternate. The present officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

ILLINOIS ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Forty-Eighth Annual Convention Being Held at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The grand royal arch masons of Illinois commenced its forty-eighth annual convention today. Reports of Grand Treasurer Egan, Grand Secretary Barn were read and showed the chapter in a flourishing condition. Officers for the coming year were elected this afternoon.

LONG LIST OF INDICTMENTS.

Sheriff Martin and Deputies Will Have to Answer to Many Charges.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 28.—The grand jury returned indictments Sheriff Martin and deputies for shooting miners at Latimer during the recent troubles there. There are nineteen indictments for murder, one for each man killed, one for the victims collectively, and thirty-six for wounding the other miners.

Master Horace Simms.

Telegrams from Washington, D. C., state that Master Horace Simms sang at a reception given by Mrs. McKinley on the evening of the 27th, and scored a big success, and that he sang at the Nansen reception at which President McKinley and 1,500 others from the exclusive society people were present. Washington, New York and other newspapers have complimentary notices of the boy.

A RAILWAY WRECK

Two Special Freight Trains on Chicago & Northwestern Collide.

ENGINE AND CARS WRECKED

Crews Escape by Jumping—Brakeman Falvey Thrown from a Car and Injured—Four Tramps Jump for Life—Trains Delayed.

From Daily of Oct. 28.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a report reached the city that a bad wreck had occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad near Ives station and that an engineer fireman and brakeman had been killed.

In a very short time hundreds of people were wending their way to Ives, among them a representative of the Journal. A wreck was found, but no person was killed.

Two special freights collided. One was a double header of forty odd cars going north and the other one of forty cars going south. The north bound attempted to make a siding to give other trains the right of way.

About this time the south bound train came booming along at the rate of forty miles an hour. Engineer D. Phalen and fireman C. H. Lepper discovered the north bound freight pulling across the main track into the siding and realized that a collision could not be averted. The engineer whistled for brakes, turned on the sand and reversed his engine and then with the fireman jumped for his life and both escaped.

The ponderous engine struck the train on the siding a glancing blow and damaged one of the locomotives and threw the tender off the track and ploughed through at least three freight cars loaded with wheat, corn, merchandise and lumber, completely wrecking them and scattering the contents along the track and the locomotive was nearly buried in the debris of one car.

The wreckage was piled in the air fifteen feet high and broken cars, wheat, corn, etc., was scattered about and blockaded the entire double tracks.

The shock of the collision threw five other cars off the track and turned them over on their sides. In one of the cars was four tramps. They heard the whistle for down brakes, looked out of a door and saw there was to be a collision and jumped. One of them brought up against a barbed wire fence and was cut, but the others were not injured. Another tramp was riding on the bumpers of the train and heard the whistle for brakes and glancing out he saw cars piling up and jumped and ran just in time to escape being crushed to death.

William Falvey, a brakeman, from Rockford, Ill., was thrown from the top of a freight car and so badly hurt that he was unable to walk. He was placed on a litter and brought to the city on an electric car and taken to the St. Mary's hospital in the patrol wagon. Dr. McNitt made an examination of his injuries and found no bones broken, but the man was bruised and in bad shape from the shock. He will be all right in a few days.

William Elliot, fireman and William Rowe, engineer, of the head engine on the north bound train, escaped injury by jumping as did the crew of the other engine.

A view of the wreck revealed that at least ten cars were more or less wrecked, besides one locomotive damaged badly and another slightly, and all summed up the total damage is estimated at $7,000.

All north and south bound passenger and freight trains were delayed until the wrecking train came from Milwaukee and cleared the tracks, which took about three hours.

The wrecked cars were dumped into the ditch and will be burned after the trucks and other parts worth saving are picked up.

It has not yet been determined which crew were to blame for the accident.

Large crowds of people visited the scene of the wreck last night and today.

The tramp who was on the bumpers when the collision occurred sought shelter at the tramp house last night. He said that his name was Harry and that he boarded the train at Cudahy. When he heard the signal for down brakes he swung around on the ladder of the car and saw the freight cars piling up. The next thing he remembers he was over in a field. How the other tramps got out of the car they were in he could not tell, for the reason he was looking after his old carcass.

A SON FOR CLEVELAND.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland has been delivered of a son.

MATRIMONIAL.

From Daily of Oct. 28.

Betz.

Miss Ella Francis Bull and Mr. Paul Herman Betz of Baltimore, Md., were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Bull, 815 Sixth street, last evening at 6 o'clock by Rev. Haylett.

It was a quiet wedding only relatives of the contracting parties, and a very few intimate friends being present.

The bride was attired in a turco blue broadcloth dress, with chiffon trimming, and carried a bouquet of roses and maiden hair ferns.

The bridal couple received the guests in the parlor, where at the appointed time they took their places, and the ceremony was performed.

After receiving congratulations a wedding supper was served. They were the recipients of many handsome gifts.

The bride was one of the active workers, both in the Sunday school and League of the First M. E. church, and will be greatly missed by her friends.

The groom resided in this city for three years at the home of his uncle, Mr. Chas. Goehner, and made many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Betz left at 7.35 on the St. Paul road for Baltimore, their future home, the groom having furnished a house at 2439 Etting street, where a reception will be tendered them on their arrival.

They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Leicht-Jones.

A quiet but pretty home wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Leicht, No. 1443 Buchan street, at 8 o'clock last evening, their daughter, Miss Mamie Leicht, being united in marriage to Mr. William Jones. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. F. Keller, pastor of the St. John church. Only members of the families of the contracting parties were present. The interior of the home was beautifully decorated in pink and white. The bride was attired in a stylish gown and was attended by Misses Ida Leicht and Mattie Steffel and groomsmen were Ernst Eggerbreicht of Milwaukee and William Schenck. After the ceremony congratulations were in order and a wedding supper was served. The display of gifts was large, among them being a handsome bookcase from the employes of the Racine Hotel where the groom is employed. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will be at home to their friends in the Smith flat on Main street.

The groom is a popular and rising young man, and holds the position of stewart at the Hotel Racine. He is a favorite with the traveling public and hotel people. The bride is a charming young lady, who has a legion of friends in north side society circles and is held in the highest esteem. The best wishes is extended by all to the newly wedded pair.

Cooper-Beachel.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place at 12 o'clock yesterday at Kenosha, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis W. Cooper. Their daughter Maude L. was united with Charles F. Beachel, Rev. S. W. Naylor, D. D., performing the ceremony. The house was beautifully and artistically decorated with roses, carnations, chrpsanthemums, ferns and smilax, the prevailing colors in the parlors being white yellow and green. In the dining-room pink and green prevailed.

The young couple departed on an afternoon train for the south. They expect to be gone a month. Mr. Cooper, the bride's father, is vice president of the International Organization of the Epworth League, and is widely known throughout the Methodist Episcopal church of this country.

Among the guests present from out of the city were Mrs. S. T. Cooper, Miss Anna L. Cooper, Mrs. E. S. Kelly and Miss Kate L. Moon of St. Joseph, Mich., Mrs. H. S. Cooper of Midland, Mich., Mrs. L. H. Goodenow and George Beachel of Chicago, and Norman Darling and Miss L. Darling of Crete, Ill.

Johnson-Asdahl.

Miss Emma Johnson and Mr. Isaac Asdahl were quietly united in marriage at 7 o'clock last evening, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1714 Winslow street, by Rev. O. C. Peterson, pastor of the Trinity M. E. church. Only relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. Congratulations and a wedding supper followed the ceremony and Mr. and Mrs. Asdahl left on the 9:40 train for a wedding tour through the north. They will be at home to their friends at No. 1520 Winslow street after November 20.

The Case of Baker.

A Kenosha paper says: The preliminary hearing of Robert H. Baker, the Racine drayman who is charged with bigamy, occurred yesterday afternoon before Justice Slater and resulted in the continuance of the case to Nov. 9. The defendant was taken in charge by Sheriff Abel. Bonds were fixed at $700, and it is expected will be furnished by friends from Racine.

M'NALL OF KANSAS AND HIS DEPUTIES

His Hobby Seems to Be in Worrying Insurance Companies.

FAMOUS INSURANCE FRAUDS

Mr. McNall Champions One of the Most Infamous Insurance Frauds Ever Perpetrated in the West and Makes War on the Eastern Life Insurance Companies—A Brief Sketch of Kansas' Insurance Commissioner.

Eastern insurance companies, life and fire, are pretty positive that the West has a grudge against them which will be worked out whenever opportunity offers. Said the secretary of one of the big companies to a reporter of the Sunday Press the other day, "Ever since last fall, when the cause of Free Silver and a 50-cent dollar was overwhelmingly defeated, we who have business relations with the West have noticed a pronounced attitude of hostility toward us.

"Systematic efforts have been made in some quarters to harass us, and elsewhere we are regarded with suspicion not at all concealed. The most warlike effort in this direction has been made by the hardy Webb McNall, who holds in Kansas the office of Superintendent of Insurance. Because companies wouldn't pay fradulant claims, he is trying to run these companies out of the state, and in defiance of the Federal Courts, which have passed upon the case. Alleging that the moneys of the companies are invested in unsafe securities, and that the companies have over-valued their real estate holdings, McNall has started out to 'examine' some of these companies. This work, which when done by the state authorities takes months, McNall does up in a few days, and demands several hundred dollars from the company for doing it. Some companies have paid the blackmail and others have ordered McNall's subordinates out of the office. Two or three weeks ago a couple of these 'examiners' were in town, but I imagine they got little satisfaction."

McNall has refused to obey the order of the Federal court and issue a license to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The next move of the United States court will be probably to commit McNall for contempt, and if this is done McNall will appeal to the United States Supreme court for release on a habeas corpus.

LEWELLING'S WILD TALK.

Except in his correspondence with the offices of the insurance companies McNall isn't doing much talking. He has left that to his friend ex-Governor Lewelling. That Lewelling can fill the bill is shown by his remarks on what would happen in a contingency similar to the present:

"If Mr. McKinley should send his marshals to enforce an order of the court, and Governor Leedy should order out the militia and say, 'To hell with your marshals!' I am not able to figure out what would result."

It is safe to say that Lorenzo D. Lewelling stands alone in the United States of America in being unable "to figure out what would result."

This is the same Lewelling who, in February, 1893, shortly after he took office as populist governor, tried to remove the republican house from the state capital by force. Lewelling ordered out the national guard, and 100 out of 1,800 responded. The general in command was removed from rank and office by the governor because he wouldn't obey the revolutionary populist, but he was reinstated two years later when a new governor came in. Against all the men Lewelling could raise were pitted 1,000 members of the Sheriff's posse—and Lewelling surrendered.

While all this was happening McNall was a republican, but last year he became a democrat of the Bryan stripe, and the Democrat-Populist, Leedy, who was elected governor, rewarded the convert by making him Superintendent of Insurance. About the first thing McNall did to distinguish himself was to decline to relicense the Connecticut Mutual, the Mutual Life and the New York Life for their refusal to pay the Hillmon claim.

In 1873 John W. Hillmon, who had come to Kansas before the war, when Kansas was surnamed the "Bleeding," married Sallie Quinn and lived in Lawrence. It is doubtfull if they were worth $100, yet Hillmon took out life insurance policies in the three companies named for $25,000. The premiums were $600 a year, and Hillmon got a prosperous stockman, Baldwin, to make the first payment for him. A few months later Hillmon secured an additional $10,000 insurance, and soon started on a trip through the southwestern part of the state with a young man named Walters and a man named Brown, who had been with Hillmon on previous trips of the kind. Near Medicine Lodge, in Barber county, in March 1879, someone of the party was killed by a gunshot wound in the head. Who was the dead man has not been determined in eighteen years' litigation. It wasn't Brown, for he returned and reported that he had shot Hillmon accidentally while getting a gun out of the wagon. Mrs. Hillmon made immediate claim for the $35,000. The companies, however, smelled a rat and had the body alleged to be Hillmon's exhumed. Some persons identified it as his and some did not. A dentist who had filled Hillmon's teeth discovered a difference between the jaw he had worked upon and the jaw of the corpse. Then, too, it was seen that the corpse was two inches taller—or longer—than the measurement of Hillmon as stated in his application for the insurance, and the agent remembered that Hillmon had tried to get him to place his height two inches more than the foot rule indicated. As a result the companies refused to pay the claim.

CONFESSION OF A CONSPIRATOR.

Not long after, a lawyer of Kansas City was called into a town in Missouri and retained by Brown, who had been one of Hillmon's companions. Brown, under oath, stated that a conspiracy had been formed between Hillmon, the stockman, Baldwin, who had advanced the first year's payments on Hillmon's premiums, and Brown to get $35,000 out of the insurance companies. According to the plan, Brown and Hillmon were to start off in the winter for Southwestern Kansas, and find the body of some frozen cowboy. Then his body was to be represented as Hillmon's, and the insurance was theirs. But the frozen cowboy did not appear. So they were forced to decoy a man—who was Walters—into going with them and kill him. In either event, of course, Hillmon had to disappear. This confession wasn't very old before Brown repudiated it, saying the insurance companies had forced it from him: Mrs. Hillmon sued, and the companies resisted, and through five or six courts the case has dragged. Hillmon has been said to have been seen a dozen times and more since 1879. But he never has been held, if he really has been identified. The insurance companies have offered $15,000 to find Hillmon dead or alive. On the other hand, no one has ever said that he has seen young Walters since he went away with Hillmon and Brown in March, 1879. The amount sued for, with the costs and interest foot up nearly $80,000. Whatever should be the outcome, Mrs. Hillmon—Sallie, for whom McNall has so much sympathy, though she has remarried—will have little or nothing of the proceeds, for her attorneys have liens on all the greater part of any possible verdict in her favor.

Snider, one of McNall's distinguished predecessors, tried to exclude the three defendant companies from doing business in the state, because of their refusal to settle the Hillmon claim, but evidently he came to see that he had no jurisdiction in the case and dropped it. McNall, in trying the same act, incurred the censure of the Federal Court for not minding his own business.

DR. FRAKER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The other big claim which the Eastern insurance companies have disputed is that made by the heirs of Dr. G. W. Fraker, a widely known physician of Excelsior Springs, Mo. On his life was an insurance of more than $50,000, divided among half a dozen companies, two of them New York concerns, and another a Hartford company. All the policies were payable to Fraker's brother-in-law, B. W. Magruder of Atlanta, Mo., and to Fraker's two sisters. On May 10, 1893, Dr. Fraker, while fishing in the Missouri, near Camden, was drowned. At least that was the story told by some men, who said positively that they saw the river bank on which he stood tumble down, carrying him with it. They saw him sink, and they proved to be the best kind of witnesses for the heirs. Fraker's body never was found, and it was only a short time after his alleged death when people who had known him began to tell stories about having seen him here and there in the West after May 10, 1893.

The companies resisted payment, but finally gave up the fight, it is said, in August, 1895, when the amount of the policies was handed over. Hardly had the settlement been made when it was announced early in September that Fraker had really been seen, this time in the woods of Minnesota. The man was arrested and taken to Missouri, where some persons recognized him and others did not. The insurance companies began suit to recover the money they had paid out, and the result was favorable to them. Nearly all the money was repaid by the heirs. Fraker was indicted, but a motion was made by his attorneys to have the indictment quashed. The prosecutors failed to file a bill of exceptions to the motion, and the motion was granted.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE

Beta Council No. 2, Tender a Successful Entertainment and Ball.

HALL PACKED TO THE DOORS

Supreme Archon Morrison and Supreme Orator Bonnell Present and Deliver Addresses—An Interesting Program Presented.

From Daily of Oct. 28.

In years gone by the members of Beta council, Royal League, No. 2, have tendered many entertainments and dancing parties. Never have they failed to present an attractive and interesting program and in no instance has hundreds of people failed to turn out and attend. Last evening they added another big notch to the long and successful list and the fact was again demonstrated that Beta council is a very popular organization.

Odd Fellows hall, over the postoffice, was the place of entertainment last evening. Long before 8 o'clock every seat was taken and standing room could not be found and many people who came a little late were obliged to return home.

The interior of the hall was appropriately decorated and the banners and colors of the order conspicuous.

The distinguished visitors were present from Illinois, viz.: L. L. Morrison, supreme archon, of Rockford, Ill. and Supreme Orator C. E. Bonnell of Chicago.

Program opened with a piano solo by Prof. Williams, who executed "Annie Laurie," with the left hand. It was a master effort and elicited the applause it deserved. It is needless to say that Mr. Wiliams has no equal on the instrument in this part of the country.

A tenor solo by Mr. Hugh Jones, accompanied by Miss Speer, was one of the features of the evening. Mr. Jones possesses a magnificent voice and is a favorite in musical circles of the city.

Miss Alma and R. Weidner favored the audience with an instrumental duet, and demonstrated musical ability of high merit.

Miss Mattie Secor, a young lady with a very sweet and wel-cultured voice, sang a solo.

Charles Badger, a favorite in social circles, played a banjo solo in his usual masterly manner.

Supreme Archon Morrisson of Rockford, Ill., delivered an interesting address. The gentleman spoke at length upon the advantages of the order and especially on the reserve fund.

Will E. Smith pleased all with the rendition of a comic song.

James Fitton, one of the old-time favorites, gave a selection and it was excellent.

Supreme Orator, C. E. Bonnell of Chicago, a very eloquent and convincing orator, made an address pertaining to the order of the Royal League. He dwelt upon the death claims paid during the year and of the reserve fund and he gave a convincing argument of how much cheaper the Royal League rates were in comparison with other organizations of like character.

The floor was then cleared and the young and old enjoyed a social dance until an early hour this morning.

The immense crowd present and the great interest taken was evidence that the Royal League is popular and growing and that the recent friction in regard to increased rates has not had any material effect in the growth and strength of the league.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Miss Maude Cooper and C. F. Beachel were married at Kenosha, Wednesday.

The Edgerton Business Men's Association will organize a bank with $50,000 capital stock.

The Lincoln hotel, the oldest hostelery at Marinette, burned to the ground, Wednesday. Loss $15,000.

Rev. Father Seile, a well-known Catholic priest of Antigo, pleaded guilty to hunting deer with hounds.

William Millbrant, a farmer residing near Evansville, was crushed to death by the caving in of his stone quarry.

W. E. Stevens of Beloit, got the contract for building the Woman's dormitory for Beloit College. His bid was $30,000.

Miss Carrie Boleman, an Eau Claire lady teacher in one of the schools, was arrested for inflicting corporal punishment on a ten-year-old boy.

Mrs. Olympia Brown Willis of this city, was elected president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association at the convention held at Monroe.

An expert has found that there is enough standing pine adjacent to Marinette and Menominee to keep the mills of those cities running a dozen years or more.

Fire swept the Jeffries lumber mill at Jeffries away, causing a loss of $20,000. This is the second time in four years that the mill has been reduced to ashes.

TESTING BEET SUGAR.

Samples Coming in, and Vernon Seems to Lead in Quality.

THE STATE PAYS $15,000 A DAY.

Merely for "Sweetening"—Professor Merica's Fitness—The Milwaukee Journal's War on Governor Scofield—Lynching Cases in Wisconsin—Richland County's Judgeship Contest—Other State Topics of Interest.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 26.—It costs the state of Wisconsin $15,000 a day to pay for the sugar used by her people. The national bill is $100,000,000 a year. Of course, if this money could be kept at home the quickening of industry along all lines would be tremendous. It will pay us, therefore, as a state and as a nation, to give the sugar beet a fair trial. If some statesman should propose a tariff scheme whereby $15,000 a day should be saved to the state, our people would join in torchlight processions for months and talk of nothing else.

I found Professor Wall of the agricultural school testing beet sugar samples the other day. With three assistants he is very busy. They can "do" sixty samples a day. The legislature spent $500 for seed last winter, and 14,000 packages were sent out by the experiment station. Of course, not all were put in the ground. The results are coming in now. The railroad companies transport the samples free. Each farmer takes three beets grown from the seed, makes a neat package and sends them in. Some 400 samples are already received. From Merillan, where a sugar factory is being agitated, the company looks after the shipments, and seventy-five samples come in. New Richmond and other communities have "associations" of beet growers. The beets average from one pound to five and six—two pounds is the ideal weight for good sugar juice.

Forms of Beet Beauty.

Professor Wall explained to me the process of testing. First the beets are weighed; a record is kept of each invoice. Then comparison is made as to shape with six types posted up, the ideal beet being pear shaped. The forms resembling the forked roots of a tooth are most removed from the ideal. Slices of each of the three beets are put through an ordinary "Enterprise" meat chopper, used in the home, and a press extracts from this the juice.

It is a brownish mixture and agreeable to the taste. A delicate balance readily gives the specified gravity and tables are consulted to ascertain the total solids in the sample of juice being examined. And now the work becomes more technical and obscure to the layman. Fifty cubic centimetres of the juice are measured out, to which is added two centimetres of sub-acitate of lead, the effect being to precipitate and filter the albuminoids and other elements that would interfere with the pure saccharine matter. The remainder is a pure colorless viscid fluid—sugar. This is then polarized in an instrument of brass tubes, into which the expert looks, where, by means of a bright light and quartz, reflections and comparisons of color and markings on a graduated scale the percentage of "sweetness" is ascertained. Of a sugar beet 95 per cent. is liquid; and of this if 12 per cent. is sugar, its commercial use as a producer of sugar is assured. Wisconsin beets, however, usually show 14 per cent.; and Vernon county, which is regarded at the experiment station as promising to be the banner county of "sweetness," shows 17 per cent. in some instances.

Factory Building the Peril.

The importance of this beet sugar experimenting cannot be over-estimated. Of course, the financiering of factories, which cost $250,000 to establish, is all-important; and in this these wise fellows with their tubes and chemicals cannot help. But if, as a result of wide-spread planting, it is again officially announced that Wisconsin is prime soil for the industry, we shall have a boom that will shake the commonwealth, as it should. Klondike is remote and irrelevant to most of us compared to the possession of an industry occupying thousands of farmers and keeping $15,000 a day within the borders of the state, money that now goes abroad.

Administering Estates for $800.

There is an interesting scramble for the county judgship of Richland county. There are probably honest men in that region, but the candidates say not. Such villifying of character, such revelations of personal iniquity would scarce be believed, especially in connection with a position demanding such gravity and probity as the administering of the estates of the dead. It is amusing and, let us hope, not warranted. There are a dozen candidates; the executive office has been deluged with petitions and remonstrances, and delegations have waited on the governor by the score. And all for an $800 place and the title of "Judge!"

The vacancy was caused by the death of old Judge Downes, who had been in the position for twenty years, during a large part of which time he was blind. More than that, he was a layman and not a lawyer. He was as honest as the New Testament, and everybody respected him. A widowed daughter acted as his register of probate and greatly helped him with his work.

Badger's Lynching Record.

Adjutant General Boardman proved equal to the occasion of a prospective lynching at Fond du Lac, though he will be fortunate if no more perilous situations call for his prompt action. The "Wake" of the victim occurred on the night of the day the murderer was taken to Oshkosh, and it is very probable a "lynching bee" would have resulted had the miserable negro remained in the city.

Wisconsin has a number of such discreditable performances to her credit. One was in Viroqua some eight years ago, when Landgraff shot an old man, his wife and two grandchildren. It is said the feeling was so intense and unanimous that even the women in the streets encouraged the leaders in the unofficial killing. It was a great sensation in its day.

It is seventeen years ago since "Ed" Williams, one of the notorious Williams brothers, ran up against a mob in the Eau Galle woods country, not far from Menomonie, Dunn county. The outlaws shot the Coleman brothers, popular fel[...] not de[...] one of them the sheriff, and the and face [...] deputy. In that case the mob [...]ildered a long time. It was a year or more later when "Ed" Williams was caught in Nebraska and brought home. The citizens went to the court room, threw a rope around their victim's neck, dragged him down the court house steps and pulled him up over the branch of a tree. The corner's verdict over the body of the victim of the mob was noted the country over as a sample of droll, lawless wit. The jury found that Williams "met his death by falling down the court house steps."

A Plain Temperance Talk.

But there is no room for drollery in such lawlessness. A mob is an iniquity. Violence breeds violence. And especially in Fond du Lac was there no call for devilish persecution of the poor degenerate who butchered a man. The negro was crazed with drink and wanted another. It was refused him. One need not be set down as a snivelling pecksniff who asserts that responsibility for this and all such crimes rests largely with those who put the drink in the offender's way—saloon keeper, aldermanic committee, citizens, one and all. Talk of "personal liberty" is all nonsense unless one has the liberty to leave small pox germs on every street corner. By dotting our communities with rum holes we enact conditions that about once in so often bring about a Fond du Lac butchery. If this is the price along with the saloons' other woes of "personal liberty," the price is too high. At all events there is something absurd about making it easy for a miserable, half-trained, defective and degenerate negro to become a wild-eyed maniac, and then in holy indignation trying to stretch his neck for doing what was logical in his inflammed condition—any act of violence that occurred to his dethroned reason. If that be Neal Dowism, make the most of it.

Dead Men and Politics.

The Milwaukee Journal, which is busy making an issue against Governor Scofield in the matter of Waukesha appointments, has undoubtedly created something of an impression by printing President Heg's letter, which represented the governor as meddling in the disposition of offices, though Heg shoulders the blame, and I understand it has some ammunition in reserve, including a letter from a state official, now dead, calling for contributions by Waukesha appointees, that might perhaps be construed as political assessments. It is surmised that the public might not take kindly to grave yard revelations of this sort, though no one can forecast the boldness of heated partisanship.

In the meantime Governor Scofield has been out in Denver, summoned by a dispatch from his wife. The younger son, Paul, contracted a cold while up on the mountains which aggravated the trouble for which the young man was taken to Colorado. He is a modest, gentle young man of 24, educated at Amherst college in Massachusetts, where Beecher graduated.

The Facts About Merica.

But to revert to the governor's opponents. The attempt to paint the new man, Merica, as a Republican politician, rewarded by a job, is altogether unjustified. I know Merica, and he is a scholarly young man of the collegian type. He would be called a dreamer and a theorist by the average politician; and like most college professors, he is in love with civil service, and (I think) tariff reform and such things. He is a Methodist and often preaches. The appointment is notable as indicating that hereafter the Waukesha institution is to be regarded as a school and not as a jail. But this is a hard idea to get out of the popular mind.

"I've got just the man for you, governor," has been said a dozen times as some well meaning advisor has presented an ex-sheriff or a turnkey of a jail. Merica is a Christian gentleman and his appointment raises the bad boy business to the dignity of a serious and humane profession in Wisconsin. I am frank to say that I wish Merica had a more commanding person. He is a little man and does not convey the idea of aggressive personal courage. His work hitherto has been among boys who wanted to be good and wise, and I am not sure how congenial he will find the arena of youthful depravity. But one thing is certain, if he retires, it will be on his own notion and not because he is forced out for cause.

La Follette's Wife.

Mr. La Follette's wife is a very bright woman; she was in college with him and later studied law (like Mrs. W. J. Bryan) that she might be of help to her husband. Mrs. La Follette's hobby is physical culture and this winter is the teacher for a large class of Madison women. They meet twice a week and practice exercises to make the body strong and graceful. In an address the lady pleaded for athletics that make for general development. She said if this was done the training of champions for athletic games, whose figures and carriage suggest the tramp and sandbagger rather than models of manly form and physical development, would cease.

I heard a pretty story of "Robert" the other day from an old professor in the university. La Follette, as is well known, worked hard while in college to support a widowed mother, and his scholarship was not marked. In fact, in the work under this instructor, he was doing badly. At one especially faulty recitation the teacher spoke sharply to the young man, rebuking him for his lack of preparation. The teacher noticed the boy's eyes filled with tears. This was unusual for a lazy pupil, and the teacher bade him to stay after recitation. Then the pupil told the teacher modestly of the demands on his time and his inability to put the proper amount of preparation on the recitations. His plan was to do the best he could. The professor was touched with young La Follette's sincerity and earnestness and was attracted to him permanently.

The La Follette's suffered a $500 loss on the house which they recently renovated at considerable expense. Fire got under way from a defective piping, a new furnace having just been put in. Both husband and wife proved equal to the emergency. Mr. La Follette was chatting in the office with some friends when the telephone notified him.

"You must excuse me, gentleman," he said, as he closed his desk and put on his hat, "my house is on fire."

And the lady when congratulated on her coolness, as she sat on a pile of trunks, as the fire department pulled off, said with a twinkle, "It isn't the first time that Robert and I have been under fire."

Of course the wits had their say as to the "machine" that Mr. La Follette was glad to avail himself of.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

A CAMPAIGN EXPERT.

SENATOR BILLY MASON ON STUMP SPEAKING.

He Is Still a Young Man, but Has Been at It a Good Many Years—The Use of Funny Stories and How to Tell Them. A Waterloo.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—I caught Senator William E. Mason—familiarly Billy Mason—between speeches a few days ago and asked him to tell me something of his campaigning experiences. Senator Mason is one of the most famous stump speakers of the Republican party, and his stories have been heard in almost every state in the Union.

I found Mr. Mason just emerging from a Masonic meeting, where he had read a paper on evolution. He was about to start for a town in Kansas to lay a cornerstone, and he was due two days later in Nashville to talk about Chicago's greatness. Mr. Mason covers a great deal of ground and a variety of subjects in a week.

"I've been making campaign speeches since the second Grant campaign," said the senator. "I began in 1870 before I was of age. How did I get into it? It was born in me, I guess. I got my inspiration from my father. He was an old campaigner, and the first speech I heard was one he made at a place in Iowa about seven or eight miles from the Missouri line. It was in 1860, and I was 10 years of age. I don't know how I happened to be with him. Probably he took me along so as to prevent trouble at home in his absence. My father had 14 children of his own, and mother got lonesome and adopted two more, so there were 16 of us at home. I am 47 years old now, and I have been making speeches since I was 21—no, I began before I was 21."

Two Speeches a Day.

"Isn't it hard work?"

"Oh, yes. No man ought to undertake it unless he can sleep at any time and anywhere. I can sleep in a caboose car as easy as any place. With a soft hat on and my head against the side of the car I can sleep just 14 minutes if I have 15 minutes to spare. I usually make two speeches in a day—an afternoon speech and an evening speech, jumping from one town to another between speeches. Sometimes my wife goes with me, and we cover a good deal of ground. She figured one trip that we covered 1,400 miles in seven days and I made 14 speeches.

"The trouble is, the whole campaign is condensed into two months of hard, steady work. It is like the harvest. If we could only spread it over the 12 months, it would be comparatively easy."

"At the rate of two speeches a day, two months a year for, say, 20 years, senator, you have made about 24,000 speeches," I said.

"Or the same speech 24,000 times," said the senator, with a twinkle in his eye.

"And told the same stories?"

"A good many of them. Sometimes you can dress an old story up so that it will seem new. There are only a few funny stories anyway, you know. Each one has many variations."

"How did you get into story telling?"

"An old friend of mine in Des Moines—Judge B. I'll call him—suggested it to me

SENATOR WILLIAM E. MASON.

when I was making my first speeches. We were going to address the same meeting, and on the way he urged me to tell a funny story to the crowd. He said there was nothing like putting the audience in a good humor at the beginning of your speech. I had noticed that too. So I determined to tell a story, however old it was, and, as you will observe, I succeeded in telling them a pretty old one. I was making a Republican speech of course, and I told my audience that I had heard the Democrats were indulging in a good deal of hilarity. I said they reminded me very much of the Irishman. Now, I'll tell this quick, so the agony will be over soon. I said the Irishman saw a bull beside a ditch and he said to himself how funny it would be if he went up behind the bull and said, 'Booh!' and frightened him into the ditch. He laughed very hard at the idea of the fun he was going to have. But when he ran up and said 'Booh!' the bull turned and tossed him into the ditch. When he had crawled out and wrung out his clothes, he said, 'It's a good thing I laughed first or I wouldn't have had anything to laugh at.'

Where the Laugh Came In.

"Now that's very old," said the senator. With tears in my voice I admitted that it was.

"But here's where the laugh comes in," said the senator.

"My friend, the judge, had lingered at the hotel and he did not get to the meeting till I was half through my speech. He was to follow me. So when I sat down he got up and said, 'My friends, the rejoicings of the Democrats up here remind me of an Irishman who saw a bull standing on the brink of a ditch.' There was a roar of laughter from the audience. They saw, and so did I, that the judge was going to tell my story. I reached over and plucked at his coat, but he brushed my hand away, saying, 'Don't interrupt me,' and so he went on to his doom. Every time he paused the audience would let out a yell and laugh and laugh so that he had to suspend for a minute or two. After awhile, I couldn't help joining in and we all sat there and laughed and laughed until the tears rolled down our cheeks.

"I didn't get a chance to talk to the judge till we were on our way home. Then he turned to me and said: 'What did I tell you about stories? Did you see how that story of mine went tonight?' I was very much embarrassed, but I managed to tell him the situation. He offered me a box of cigars not to tell the story in Des Moines."

"How can you make such a nice old story as that acceptable to an intelligent audience?" I asked.

"There is a good deal in the way of telling a story," said the senator, "and there is a good deal in the condition of your audience. You sit down in a congenial company of men, all ready to be amused, and almost any old story if it is well told will entertain them. They are in a condition of receptivity. So is the average political audience. Then you must tell your story quickly and not drag it out too long. Don't weary your audience.

"To illustrate the way a story can be spoiled in the telling, I'll relate the experience of a man who is now sitting in the United States senate who was campaigning with me in New Jersey a few years ago. I had a story which I was telling on that trip about a Dutchman in my country who ran for a local office. I used to say: 'I'd like to see the old flag floating over every courthouse and every schoolhouse in New Jersey. And that reminds me'—and I'd tell them about the Dutchman. He was to make a speech under a flag which was hung between two buildings just over a platform. Some one had removed the flag unknown to him. He kept his eyes down like this and he began: 'Follow citizens, I speak to you tonight under de flag of our country. I lofe dot flag'—and just then he looked up and said, 'Why, where de devil is dot flag?'"

The Story Telling Art.

The senator suited the action to the word. "Now, my friend," he continued, "asked me one night if I wouldn't let him tell my story. I said all right, and that night he told it. But how? At the first sentence of the Dutchman's speech he raised his eyes. If the Dutchman had done that, he'd have seen the flag wasn't there. That was obvious to the audience, and when my friend got to the climax there was no laugh. You see how easily he spoiled it all. Well, he spoke to me afterward, and said the failure of that story was an illustration of the difference between audiences."

"Where do you get your stock of stories, senator?" I asked.

"I hear most of them as I am going around. Some of them I make up. It comes natural. One of my brothers was a great story teller, and he made a great many stories that traveled all over the country. Here's a story I invented out of my childhood memories. It was when the Democrats were in power and they accused us of crying out before we were hurt. 'You're under the McKinley law,' they said, 'and yet you talk about calamity all the time.' I said that we were like the little boy whose father promised him a licking if he caught him swearing. One day he caught him red mouthed, and he took him to his room and got out a gad. The boy began hollering and jumping about. 'What you doing that for?' said his father. 'I haven't touched you.' 'No,' said the boy, 'but I know d——d well what you're going to do.' That's the way we were. The Democrats had the power and we knew what they were going to do with the tariff."

"How do audiences in different parts of the country compare?"

"Of course I like best to speak in Illinois," said the senator. "I'm at home there, and there are always a lot of my friends in the audience. All my western audiences as a rule are cordial. I like to speak in New York, too—especially in New York city. I made 21 speeches in three weeks in New York city once, and I never had better audiences. Up in New England, of course, they're a little stiff. They're very intellectual up there, you know. When I speak in Maine, a committee waits on me. Usually it is made up of very tall men, and they look down on me and say, 'We expect to attend your lecture tonight.' Then I look up at them and say: 'Am I going to lecture?' I thought I was going to make a stump speech.' It's pretty hard to make 'em laugh in Maine. They'll sit there in a row and look at each other anxiously out of the corners of their eyes, because nobody in the audience would laugh unless it was the thing to do. But when the ice is broken Maine audiences are about like any others."

A Waterloo.

"Do you ever have trouble winning an audience?"

"Yes. The worst experience I ever had was in Waterloo, Ia., where I had a joint debate with Bryan. There was a Chautauqua crowd there, full of all the isms you ever heard of, and all of them were in sympathy with Bryan before he opened his mouth. A newspaper correspondent said to me, 'Bryan's going to eat you up today,' and that put me on my mettle. I made up my mind that I'd fetch that audience. I kept putting questions to Bryan which I said he wouldn't answer, and he didn't answer them. But when the debate was over Bryan got a big majority of the vote of the people there. I expected that he would.

"Bryan and I are good friends personally," continued the senator. "We always divide the gate receipts with the other fellows when we speak in joint debate if they charge admission. I never charge anything for making a Republican speech, but where an admission fee is charged I get my share."

"Do you prepare your speeches in advance?"

"Yes, but I'm sure of only one thing and that is the way I will end. Something may divert my mind at the beginning of my speech—a falling book, a crying baby, something the chairman says in introducing me—and that way change the whole current of my speech. But I always wind up as I expected."

Apparently Senator Mason knows every one in Chicago and is on good terms with every one he knows. He cannot take a dozen steps without being stopped by some one who wants to shake his good right hand. He pays the penalty of his popularity, for there is very little time he can call his own, and that he has to steal.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Honey From a Church Steeple.

The hive of bees in the top of the steeple in the Baptist church in Hudson was smoked out the other day. The deed was begun at 8:30 a. m., and the mill bells were ringing before it was completed. A coal hod of live coals was taken up into the steeple. A bag of tobacco clippings was poured on the coals and soon stupefied the bees. The bees were gathered up by the handful and thrown over the edge, and then the honey was gathered.—Boston Advertiser.

A Large Waterway.

San Diego, Cal., will soon receive water through the largest flume in the world, each mile of which required 250,000 feet of lumber. It has eight huge tunnels, one 2,100 feet in length, and 315 trestles, one of which is 1,200 feet long and 85 high and another 1,700 feet in length and 85 in height.—New York Journal.

Growth of Hair.

Authorities differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculation gives 6½ inches per annum.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

IOWA'S CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR SIMPLIFIES THE MONEY QUESTION.

Talks About Quantity of Money—His Hay Scales Illustration—How Three Banks With $60,000 Did a Business of Many Millions—Favors an Open Field and a Fair Fight For Every Man.

The Republican candidate for governor of Iowa, the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, appears not only to have a clear understanding of the money question, but to have the rare gift of simplifying this abstruse subject so that it can be grasped by ordinary minds. The following extracts from his speech at Red Oak indicate his style of reasoning:

"Now, how is the parity of the silver dollar maintained? It is worth, as we have seen, its face in gold. I answer because the government of the United States sees fit in its wisdom to pay out either metal upon its coin demands at the option of the creditor. I insist that the plan proposed by the advocates of free coinage of silver, that the government of the United States shall pay silver upon its coin demands, would cause the metals to part company instantly.

"How much gold is needed to do our business? Just enough for convenience in measuring and determining the value of our currency, enough for redemption purposes and enough to accommodate those who desire to hoard it. How many 50 pound standard weights, such as are used on the larger class of scales for weighing stock and produce, is it necessary to have? They are used to balance the scales and to keep the pound and ton from fluctuating. Just enough of these weights are essential to accommodate the business. Your cattle will weigh no more if the weighmaster have two or a dozen of these standard weights than if he has one. It is essential that he have one and that this one is of the same weight as those in the market where you bought your cattle. If this weight fluctuates, you will not be safe in buying cattle in one town and selling them in another. You might suffer a variation in the weight as well as in the market.

"You sell some wheat for $50. You get a check for it. You take it to the bank. You have it deposited to your credit, or you pay some borrowed money, or you get it cashed and take the money to the store and buy some goods. I don't care what you do with it; unless you carry the currency home and take the risk of the midnight thief it will find its way to some bank before sundown.

"I submit that it does not matter whether you sold 50 bushels of wheat or 100 for the $50. The money used as the measure of its value is not exhausted. It is not taken from the channels of trade. It is ready for service the next morning. Then, too, the chances are that not a penny in money is used in the payment for the wheat. If you deposit your check, no money is used. If you take the check to another bank or to a store, no money is used, for they will deposit it. The same amount of money in the banks and in circulation will handle wheat at 50 cents a bushel or a dollar. Let me illustrate: Jan. 1, 1892, the three banks in my town had actual cash in their vaults of about $60,000. In addition to this, of course, they had money with their city correspondents. During that year there was sold in that town and paid for over the counters of these three banks very nearly $500,000 for hogs, a large amount for cattle, a large amount for wheat and a still larger amount for corn. The banks loaned that year to every man wanting money who could give security. There was loaned of eastern capital on farm lands probably $100,000. The banks did a business of many millions, and when the year closed they still had their $60,000 of cash on hand and there had not been shipped in or out during the entire year $50,000.

"It is charged that the people of the United States have suffered to an unprecedented extent dating back to the demonetization act. The facts are easily established that the world has never seen such a period of prosperity as the United States has enjoyed from the resumption of specie payment to 1893. The wealth of the country never increased as rapidly. So many men never prospered.

"But you may say the people of the United States increased. So they did, but in 1880 our people were worth per capita only $514. In 1890 their wealth per capita had increased to $1,039. The people of the United States were worth, on an average, more than twice as much in 1890 as in 1869.

"But you answer these facts which cannot be denied by the proposition that this unprecedented accumulation of property is in the hands of the few; that the rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer. If that is so, it is not the fault of the gold standard or of any political party. All that any party or any standard or any legislation can do is to see to it that every man has an open field and a fair fight. It cannot exempt him from the fight. Fight he must, and the best that the government can do is to see to it that no one strikes below the belt."

Greenback History Repeating Itself.

The Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) feels certain that the 16 to 1 free silver heresy cannot survive the country's renewed prosperity, but asks, "With the free silver question dead and the tariff question settled for some years to come, the question recurs, What will the Democratic party do in 1900?" A possible answer to the question, it says, is suggested by the party's course after its defeat in 1872, and it adds: "The Greeleyites came back into the fold, just as the Bryanites will have to do in 1900. The Democratic platform of 1876 made no reference to the fiasco of 1872, nor will that of 1900 to the fiasco of 1896."

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

It Has Outlived Its Usefulness as Full Money Metal.

It must be admitted on all hands that the future of silver looks very dark. The price is now so low that the metal in a silver dollar is worth only 48 cents. Yet the mines in this country and Mexico continue their activity. In most of them the ore is galena silver, and the recent rise in the price of lead compensates largely for the fall in the other metal. Indeed there are many mines where it pays to mine and smelt the ore for the lead alone, so that whatever is obtained for the silver is clear profit. Thus there seems to be no probability that there will be a rise in the price of silver occasioned by a heavy falling off in the total production.

In the meantime there appears to be not the slightest probability of an increase in price growing out of a larger use of silver as money. The states of the Latin union are so gorged with 5 franc pieces that good authorities say it is impossible to force any more into circulation. In this country only about one-ninth of the silver dollars we have coined can be kept afloat and in use as money. All the rest are stacked up in the treasury and are, therefore, of no more use or value than was the bullion from which they were stamped. Not a single nation that has abandoned the free coinage of silver shows the least disposition to retrace its steps.

The general consensus of enlightened opinion all over the world is that silver has outlived its usefulness as a full money metal and will in the future be employed only as subsidiary coinage. It is too bulky and cumbersome and of too uncertain value to serve the larger needs of the world's commerce. To go back to silver coin for the settlement of trade balances would be as stupid as to abandon railroad transportation and return to carts and wagons.

The silver men would be wise to lay politics aside and face the facts of the situation. If your bank pays your $100 check in silver, you cannot get the money to your store or office without hiring a handcart. This kind of money is not fit for the large and quick transactions of modern business. It would be a hindrance, not a help, to the making of exchanges. The world has outgrown it and got beyond it, and no clamor of the politicians will avail to restore it to its old place as "money of ultimate redemption." The silver men, in keeping up their agitation, are only kicking against the solid wall of the world's combined common sense.

We shall continue to use silver for half dollars, quarters and dimes, because it is the best material for these small coins, but for this purpose we have silver bullion and silver dollars in the treasury sufficient to last for 500 years. The government will not again be a purchaser of silver, and no other country is at all likely to enter the market as a buyer. Silver mine owners will be fortunate if their product does not continue to decline until it reaches the lowest figure at which it can be produced at the best mines, with a small margin of profit. There will be no remonetization and no international agreement to put up the price.—Sound Money.

The Two Magnets.

A Fresh Financial Idea.

Say, boys, s'posen you change the deck. That free silver pack seems to be about played out. Why not try a wheat issue? If we can raise the value of 16 ounces of silver to that of about 40 ounces of silver, without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, why can't we raise the price of wheat to $2 a bushel without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, without consulting the foreign market quotations and without bothering about silver? And if we can thus raise the price of wheat why not of corn and potatoes and eggs and everything else we want raised? All we have to do is to set in our stack and make the raise. "What have we to do with abroad?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Shattering Bryan's Pet Theories.

The big wheat crop in Kansas and Nebraska is ruining the hopes of the Populists and silver cranks in those states. Farmers are rolling in prosperity and are paying off their mortgages. Bryan's appreciation of gold theory is at a discount now that wheat is bringing 20 cents a bushel more than it did last year. According to Bryan the price should be constantly falling and cannot possibly go up until we have 16 to 1 free coinage of silver. Facts are playing the mischief with Bryan's pet theories.

Uncle Sam's Silver Corncrib.

They say we haven't done anything for silver. I tell you one thing, the government has kept the silver dollar worth $1.

And another thing. Uncle Sam has a corncrib 8 feet wide, 10 feet high and 1,350 feet long and it is crowded and filled to the top with silver. There it stays because the people don't want it and won't take it.—Hon. Leslie M. Shaw.

This Is a Great Country.

The United States treasury lost about $1,000,000 a day during the month of August by the decline in the value of the silver stored in its vaults.

THE COMING STYLES.

NEW SHADES OF COLOR AND NEW BAYADERE STRIPES.

The Various Kinds of Braid Trimming. Furs Are Constantly Growing More Fanciful—Astrakhan Cloth Trimming—Olive Harper's Fashion Gleanings and Gossip.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There is a new shade of what we all know as cadet blue. This has a whitish overbloom produced by white threads appearing on the surface irregularly, giving the fabric something of the character of covert suiting. In the new bayadere stripes these goods are shown. The stripes are of satin and of the shade of

THEATER WRAP AND REDINGOTE.

the darkest thread in the weave and that thrown in one close, ribbonlike stripe with an edge of white silk in heavy cord, or in a few cases crimson cords or black ones take the place of the white. There are four to six stripes to each design and they were expected to extend around the bottom, but as a matter of fact about half of the gowns made up of bayadere effects have the stripes cut to run into sharp points where the breadths join. When the material cannot be cut to run so, the part containing the stripes is cut apart from the rest and stitched on as one likes.

Nearly all the woolen dress goods now are made at least 44 inches wide and in several of the designs of all over stripes they are so arranged that they may run length or cross wise as one may prefer. Some of the closely woven cashmeres and the broadcloths have beautiful braided stripes, done in fine castle soutache, in mohair thread. The patterns are so pretty and the width of the design maintained to a hair's breadth the entire length that it is almost wonderful.

This sort of braiding is done by machine. The stripes, owing to the width of the goods, may go round or up and down the skirt. A rich piece of such was of royal blue with black braid and terra cotta with dark brown. The preference is for the black braid on most of outdoor garments, though there are many mixed braids in different colors and some few metal braids, but these are in the old standard qualities. The favorite black braids for trimming fall and winter gowns are the titans, the hercules and the plainer, but no less handsome, castles in various widths. We find silk braids from one-sixteenth of an inch to three inches wide, titans from half an inch to six inches, openwork mohairs, plain heavy cord mohairs, with picot edges, and a complete line of the hercules in all widths.

Furs are made more and more fancifully every succeeding week. Just now the mantle cape of moire astrakhan appears to be a favorite. Loose capes were always open to the objection that they did not keep the waist warm, and it seems to me the mantles have been designed to overcome that difficulty, as they are fitted to the body more or less closely in the back and front. Some have a regular, snug waist, and a cape over it, or cape sleeves. The storm collar is always there. An odd fancy is to have bows of ribbon and gilt buckles on a fur mantle. Seal tight waists are made to open over white vests of satin or broadcloth, and these are trimmed with pretty black jet ornaments. The sleeves to these are just exactly as they happen. Some are long in bell shape, some short, and sometimes there are none at all. There are to the open ones revers of long fur and storm collars that can lie flat or be raised at will.

One of the most pleasing trimmings of this season is the band of astrakhan cloth, sewed around in narrow folds. One or two rows of this at the bottom of a dress, or on any garment, in fact, intended for outdoor wear, makes a rich and striking garniture with little cutlay or effort. It is so durable that it is especially well adapted to the needs of children. A Russian topcoat for a little chap of from 4 to 8, bordered with astrakhan cloth, is warm and furry looking. A leather belt and a regular Russian cap, bordered with fur,

FOR COOL AUTUMN DAYS.

make the little fellow all the fondest mother could desire. His sister might have a coat of Rob Roy or Burns plaid, or of some other clan, though those two brilliant patterns are great favorites for grown folks as well as children. A pretty design has a Mother Hubbard yoke, to which is sewed the rest in heavy triple box plaits. A flat collar, which can be brought up high around the neck, when cold, finishes it. Black velvet ribbon tones a little of its brightness.

OLIVE HARPER.

LOLA CRAWSHAY

BY

A. W. MARCHMONT B.A

AUTHOR OF "MISER HOADLEY'S SECRET" "THE MYSTERY OF MORTIMORE STRANGE" "BY WHOSE HAND" "THE OLD MILL MYSTERY" ECT

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"And I mean to show you the only way in which it can be done," he continued, not heeding the interruption. "Sir Jaffray has settled on you a good many thousands of pounds, and, as I happen to know, he has in his will, like a loving husband should, left you everything that he could leave without touching the entailed estates. Now"—he paused and looked very closely at her and spoke very deliberately—"if Sir Jaffray were to die, say, by any accident or suddenly in any way you would as suddenly be freed from all your embarrassments."

She met his look and returned it with one which seemed to hold his eyes fixed on her.

"Well?" She uttered the single syllable question without allowing a sign or symptom of her feeling to be seen in her face.

"I mean," and his voice grew a trifle hoarse and unsteady—"I mean that Sir Jaffray is the one obstacle in your path, and it is necessary for your sake and for mine that the obstacle should be removed."

Lola clinched her hands till the nails nearly ran into her palms, and she bit her lip hard in her agitation, and it was fully a minute before she trusted herself to speak.

The Frenchman filled up the interval by lighting a fresh cigarette and walking up and down the room. He was glad of the pause, for the strain of the moment told on him. He was very pale, and the perspiration came out in a line of beads on his forehead.

"I think I understand you," said Lola at length when she could trust herself to speak. "And what is to happen after—after what you mean?"

He was by the door of the room when she spoke, and he turned and answered, standing still. He tried to speak lightly.

"What should happen?" he cried, with a wave of the hands and a shrug of the shoulders. "You would be free, and I would claim you as my wife."

"You would claim me!" she repeated.

"Certainly," he said masterfully. "You would be my wife"—

He stopped suddenly without finishing the sentence and turned toward the door.

"What's that?" he cried. He rushed to the door and tried to open it quickly, but in his haste fumbled with the handle and then threw it open and looked out.

There was no one there, though he thought he could hear the whisk of a dress, but he said nothing of this to Lola.

"I was mistaken," he said, returning to the room and closing the door behind him.

"It must be a devil's plot indeed," said Lola, "when it makes even you imagine that there are eavesdroppers."

He made no answer to this.

"Well, you know my plan now," he said. "It is the only one possible to get us out of this mess. What do you say?"

"You don't expect me to reply offhand that I am ready to take part in a plot to murder my husband?"

"Why not? You have already rehearsed the part with me."

The malice in his tone and face made Lola clinch her teeth and flush with anger. But she did not let the hot words that rose to her lips escape them. Instead of this she asked as calmly as she could force herself to speak:

"How do you propose to carry out the plan?"

"Oh, there are 50 ways. Any one of a hundred drugs that can be got without difficulty will do all that we need, and any one of a hundred opportunities which can be as easily found or made will let us, either you or I, do it."

"And when would you propose that you or I"—she paused on the words—"should do this?"

"The sooner the better," he answered as coldly as if he had been discussing some trifling matter of everyday routine. "I can get you the drug, or you can get me the chance, and tomorrow should see you free from your troubles."

"Even if I could bring myself to do what you ask," said Lola, "I could not do it at once. I must have time to nerve myself."

"You needed no time on the Devil's rock," he said hastily.

"I will not do this without consideration. Tomorrow I will give you an answer—yes or no."

"You are a fool, Lola! Any hour may bring that girl Leycester back here, or she may write her cursed knowledge. We dare not delay an unnecessary hour."

"You know me, and that what I say I mean. I am not even clear that I will

Sir Jaffray, looking very white and stern, entered the room.

not denounce you myself to Sir Jaffray and face all that may have to come. To be once more the acknowledged wife of a man like you is a hateful prospect."

"Better to be the wife of a man like me than the wanton of another."

"You scoundrel!" cried Lola. All the passion that she had been holding in check blazed forth at this taunt, and, raising the riding whip which she held in her hand, she struck him with all her force right across the face, leaving a crimson wale on his livid cheek.

His rage was so violent that he trembled with the force of it, and, rushing forward, he tore the whip from her hand and flung it to the other end of the room.

"You she devil!" he muttered, glaring into her face with murder in his eyes while Lola faced him without flinching and smiled scornfully at the mark on his face.

He watched her warily and cunningly for a moment, and then, darting forward, seized her and commenced to struggle with her, striving to force her backward to a sofa, rage lending strength to his supple, sinewy form.

She struggled on her side, putting forth all her strength, which was very great for a woman, and for a time she resisted him and held him in check. She would not scream and did not utter a sound.

But the struggle was an unequal one, and gradually she felt herself beginning to lose way before him. Her riding habit hampered her, and she began to fear that he would overpower her. She strove hard to think how she could prevent him from hurting her without calling for assistance from the servants.

Not for a moment did she lose her presence of mind, though she knew well the desperate character of the man she had to deal with, and it was only in the last extremity, when she felt that she could not continue the struggle and that her life would be in danger if she did not have help, that she resolved to cry for assistance.

But there was no need.

Just at that moment they both heard the sound of a horse's gallop and the stamping of its feet as the rider checked it, throwing it upon its haunches just outside of the window.

It was Sir Jaffray, and the sight brought the Frenchman to his senses.

In another minute Sir Jaffray, looking very white and stern and carrying his heavy hunting crop in his hand, entered the room.

Lola, exhausted and breathless with her efforts, had sunk upon a low chair, while her late assailant stood upon the defensive.

CHAPTER XVI.

HORSEWHIPPED.

Sir Jaffray's first thought was naturally for Lola.

"Are you hurt, my darling?" he asked, crossing to her and bending lovingly over her.

"No, it is nothing. Oh, I am so glad you have come!" And now that danger for herself and the excitement were over she was far more unsteady and unnerved than she had been before.

She began now to fear the effect of an encounter between the two men and felt that in a moment all that she had striven to gain might be lost. She clung to Sir Jaffray's arm and would not release him.

"Let me go, dear one. And you—go to your room. Leave me to deal with this—gentleman."

But she would not and clung to him still.

"Come, Lola," in a voice that she knew must be obeyed.

"I will stay," she said and then loosed his arm.

"I do not wish it," said the baronet firmly.

But Lola would not yield.

"I would rather," she answered.

"As you will, then," said Sir Jaffray shortly.

Then he turned to Pierre Turrian, who had been watching the pair closely and thinking rapidly what to do.

The minute's breathing space which Sir Jaffray's hurried questioning of Lola had afforded had given time for reconsideration and had changed the current of the Frenchman's thoughts and the whole development of after events.

At the moment of Sir Jaffray's entry Pierre Turrian's first instinct had been to save himself from an exceedingly awkward complication by throwing the baronet's anger on to Lola and exposing the true character of the relations between her and himself.

But the minute's consideration caused him to change his intention completely. If he were to do anything of the kind, all chance of benefiting by Lola's connection with the baronet would be gone. He would have lost his hold over her entirely, and the whole object which he had so long and so closely cherished would be sacrificed.

On the other hand, all that there was to fear was an unpleasant experience with Sir Jaffray's riding crop, a fight in which he might or might not get the worst, followed, of course, by expulsion from the house, but he would still have Lola in his power and still be able to reap the reward he was striving for.

He measured up Sir Jaffray's strong, well knit frame and recognized the certainty that he could not hope to escape without some hard blows, but the stake was worth winning.

He had his tale ready, therefore, as soon as Sir Jaffray came toward him.

"How dare you lay your hands on my wife?"

"I answer no man who speaks to me in that tone and backs his words with a weapon while I am defenseless," he replied, with a good assumption of boldness.

"This is no weapon," said the baronet angrily, "in any such sense as that. It is merely a horsewhip for the back of a dastardly coward who dares to strike a woman!"

Pierre Turrian made no reply, but he folded his arms across his chest and stood staring resolutely at his opponent, the mark of Lola's whip flaming like a brand of red shame on his face.

"Look out!" were Sir Jaffray's only words, and the next moment the long, strong lash of the hunting whip curled round the Frenchman's shoulders. It was like the first taste of blood to a wild animal mad with pent rage, and Sir Jaffray seized him by the collar of the coat and put his whole heart and strength into the swinging cuts which he rained on the Frenchman's shoulders and back.

Then at the close he went to the door and threw it open.

"Now, go," he said hurriedly, "and let this be a lesson to you never to raise your hand against a woman again. Go, or by heaven I shan't be able to keep my hands from thrashing you again."

To do the man justice, he had passed through the ordeal with as much composure as a man can hope to show under a horsewhipping. He had neither winced nor flinched, though the hurt of the blows had seemed to strike right to the bone.

"I will go, and, mark me, every blow that you have struck I will pay back a hundredfold. I swear it!"

"Bah! Get out! This is not a theater," growled Sir Jaffray. Then, seeing a couple of menservants in the hall, he said to them, "Turn that man out of the house, and if ever he comes here again you have my express permission to kick him right down to the lodge gates."

With that he shut the door and turned to Lola.

"And now, sweetheart, that the room's clear of that brute, tell me what on earth does it all mean?"

He sat down by her and first took her hand in his, and then, seeing that she was greatly agitated, he ran his arm round her waist and held her close to him and kissed her.

She was inexpressibly glad to be in his arms, for she had grown to love him with a love to the full as passionate as that which she had formerly simulated, and his demonstrative movements were rare enough to make her prize them all the more.

She nestled close to him now, and twining her arms about his neck clung to him and drew down his face to hers, covering it with long, sweet kisses, while her eyes filled with tears, which he could not understand. She knew well enough, however, that they were drawn from a too certain foreknowledge that such moments in their lives were soon to cease entirely.

It was a growing pain to her, too, to have to lie to him, as now she must, to account for this extraordinary scene with Pierre Turrian, and for the moment her wits failed to suggest even an idea of the tale she should tell.

She was completely unnerved and unstrung in the moment of relapse from the excitement caused by the interview with the Frenchman and the struggle in which it had ended, the tension when she had expected the truth to be blurted out and the shock, half delight, half fear, of the horsewhipping.

Sir Jaffray on his side was very disquieted by the affair. In the moment of his arrival his thoughts had been too closely occupied with the burning desire to thrash the scoundrel whom he had seen with his own eyes molesting Lola to heed what had happened before he came. His blood was set on fire by what he saw, and he neither cared nor stopped to think.

When he had sated that desire and had lashed the man to his soul's delight and content and sat waiting for Lola to speak, he grew uneasy as to what could possibly have happened between Lola and the man whom he had regarded as his friend that could lead to such an end.

"How did this happen, child?" he said when Lola's agitation seemed to be decreasing.

"I hardly know. I think he meant to try to kill me. He insulted me. You saw that mark on his face. I did it. I struck him with my riding whip. It was then he attacked me." She spoke in short sentences, like a child recovering from a fright.

"Did the man dare to make love to you?" asked Sir Jaffray, the thought driving his eyebrows together in a heavy frown and making him clinch his teeth.

"I was always afraid of his coming here," said Lola evasively. "You know I said at the time I did not want him asked. Ugh! He is loathsome and dangerous."

"Never mind, sweetheart. Pluck up courage. He won't trouble us any more," said Sir Jaffray in a much lighter tone than he felt and wishing to cheer her up. "And if he doesn't clear out from the neighborhood of his own free will after today's business I'll find a way of making him; that's all."

His mood of demonstrative affection had passed, and Lola, with a sigh, let him go from her side.

He got up and then lit a cigarette.

"It'll be a lesson to me not to encourage traveling fiddlers again. To think that he should turn out such a brute! And I actually liked the fellow. By gad, but I'm glad I thrashed him, and I'm only sorry I didn't lay it on a little longer and a good deal harder."

He paused and looked at Lola and then said very kindly:

"Do you feel better now, sweetheart?"

"Yes, Jaffray; I'm all right now. I'll run up to my room and get my habit off. It must be nearly luncheon. Has the exercise made you hungry?" And she smiled.

Her spirits had risen for the moment at having got out of the work of explanation so easily, and she thought it best to appear as if she had shaken off the worst effects of the morning's events.

But as soon as she was in her own room and had locked the door and shut out the chance of being observed she looked the truth full in the face.

The end had come.

With Beryl Leycester in possession of the secret on the one hand and with Pierre pressing her from the other there was no hope, no chance, no possibility of escape.

What to do she could not resolve yet. At the moment she had to go on playing the part that she had chosen, but whatever the result a few days must settle everything, perhaps a few hours. If she were to avoid utter shipwreck, she must be prepared with some definite course of action, and the sooner she could decide what that was to be the better.

The very safety of the man she loved demanded this. She knew Pierre well enough to feel quite confident that he would now have a double incentive to do Jaffray harm. She had listened to his devilish scheme in order to learn what it was, so that having learned it she might take measures to foil him.

But she knew also that he was quite capable of acting by himself from the outside, and so long as there was a thought in his mind that not only could he have revenge for the horsewhipping, but also he, as he hoped, a gainer through Jaffray's death, the latter was not safe for a day.

She had reached this point in her thoughts when the luncheon gong sounded and her maid knocked at the door. Lola let her in and then changed her dress and hurried down stairs.

At luncheon Mrs. De Witt's curiosity had to be met and parried.

After her passage at arms with Pierre Turrian she had been for a long drive alone, and this had not improved her temper. She had come back prepared to be very unpleasant to everybody and especially to the Frenchman, and she was annoyed consequently when he was not at the table.

"Where is your fiddler?" she asked of Lola.

"He has had to go away, dear."

"Gone away?" exclaimed Mrs. De Witt in a tone of great surprise. "Why, he said nothing of it when I saw him this morning. It must have been very sudden."

"Yes, it was very sudden and very urgent," said Lola.

"Is he coming back?"

"No," interposed the baronet. "The fact is, I had a row with him when I came home and told him pretty bluntly that his visit had better cease. I'd rather his name were not mentioned."

"Oh, my dear Magog, that's simply impossible!" cried Mrs. De Witt. "You excite my curiosity to the fever pitch and then coolly calmly you don't want me to mention his name! What's that but an incitement to go on mentioning it until my curiosity is satisfied? What has he done? He hasn't stolen anything, has he? It isn't anything to do with Beryl, is it? I saw them closeted together once, but that's all, though he is certainly a most original individual and I should think a very daring one." And she flushed slightly in discomfort at the recollection of the scene at the piano. "But you must tell me why he's gone."

"I have told you enough. He went because I wished it. There is no more to be said." And the baronet spoke sharply and decidedly.

"That means I am to ask Lola when we're alone; that's all," retorted Mrs. De Witt. "You'd far better tell the

Lola threw herself in a long, low easy chair.

truth at once, because I shall only think there's some horrible scandal, and so will everybody else. Is it anything to do with you, Lola?"

Sir Jaffray looked at her and smiled.

"It's no use, little woman," he said, "not a bit of use. You can't worm anything out in that sort of way. Besides there's nothing to worm out that can possibly concern you."

"Thank you. I see you retain all the rudeness of old friendship while withholding the old confidences." And Mrs. De Witt sniffed angrily.

"Just as you like," said Sir Jaffray, laughing, as he rose from the table.

Soon afterward he went away, leaving the other two alone.

"I warned you, Lola," said Mrs. De Witt as soon as they were alone. "I told you there was mischief brewing, and that he was not hanging round you for nothing with that air of possession of his. How did Magog find it out?"

"There is really nothing to tell you," was the reply. "You are so ridiculously far away from the truth and are making so much of so little that you are almost willfully misleading yourself. Jaffray and M. Turrian had very high words, and then, to my great pleasure, the latter went away. I never liked having him here at all."

"No, possibly not," said Mrs. De Witt in a tone from which much might have been inferred, but Lola let it pass without a retort.

"And now I am going to ask you a favor," she said. "There are, as you know, a lot of people coming here in a couple of days, and I have no end of things to see to. Yet I am anxious to hear what is doing at Leycester Court with Mr. Leycester. I wish you'd drive over there this afternoon and ask for me how he is and how Beryl is and when she can get back here."

"You haven't the knack as yet, Lola, of making your house very attractive to your guests," said Mrs. De Witt ungraciously. She was cross, as a gossip monger usually is at being robbed of what she deemed a toothsome morsel of scandal. "But I'll go over to the Court, and I'll drive through Walcote to see if I can catch a glimpse of your Frenchman. I dare say he'll tell me the news."

With no more than a smile at this shot Lola rang the bell and ordered the carriage for her companion.

As soon as the latter had gone Lola went to her own sitting room to think out the rest of the problem. This had been her reason for wishing to get rid of Mrs. De Witt. She felt that she must be alone.

She had not been long in her room before a knock at the door disturbed her. She had locked it to prevent interruption.

It was her maid, who brought a letter on a salver.

"This has just come by hand, my lady, with a message for it to be delivered immediately to you. I thought it right to bring it."

Lola took it, and, going into her room, opened it.

It was from Pierre Turrian, short, sharp and menacing:

> You must be by the cottage at Ash Tree wood at the north end of the park at 9 o'clock tonight. P. T.

Lola stood for a moment staring helplessly at the open letter when the maid roused her.

"Is there any answer, mum?"

"No, none," returned Lola hurriedly. The girl withdrew, and Lola locked the door again behind her, and, throwing herself into a long, low easy chair, strove to fight her way through a mist of thought to a clear course of action.

CHAPTER XVII.

FLIGHT.

It was useless to fight any longer.

That was the burden of Lola's thoughts as she sat with Pierre's short, peremptory note lying on her lap.

She had done her utmost in the fight for happiness. She had striven hard to retain it in her grasp, but the fates were fighting against her, and there was nothing left but to own herself beaten and accept the defeat as best she could.

It was hard to give it all up—hardest of all to lose Jaffray's love and to feel that he would know her for a cheat and a liar and worse.

She ran back in thought over the events of the time since her arrival in England and smiled in self contempt as she saw one after another the line of false steps she had taken. How paltry and unworthy seemed now the little ambitions which she had cherished then, how utterly weak and poor the objects for which she had striven!

To be the wife of a rich man she had schemed and plotted and intrigued. And what had it proved to be? The one sacrifice that now caused her the least regret was that of her money and position. The one thing she dreaded to lose now was the one thing which she despised then—Jaffray's love. She had traded on his love to win wealth and honor for herself. The end was nothing but dishonor for him and a desolate, broken life for herself.

Yet he had loved her—loved her like the true, gallant man he was. The thought cheered her, though it brought scalding tears to her eyes, which she let gather and blur all her sight and then fall unchecked. In all the years to come and whatever might befall her or him he would never blot out from his memory the love he had once had for her, and she loved the thought of that.

If only the truth could be kept from him for always! She would give her life, she thought, if that could be.

What would he think of her if she were to die? How would he feel if he were to come into the room and find her dead?

Now she recalled some words that Pierre had spoken about drugs that told no tale and left no sign. What were they? How could they be obtained?

How would it be to go to Pierre as he said in his letter, to seem to fall in with his plan to poison Jaffray, to get from him the drug for that purpose and then herself take it? That would be easier than to find some poison by herself. Yet stay—there was no difficulty. It did not need any such elaborate preparation as that.

She had but to feign a bad headache with sleeplessness and take a sleeping draft strong enough—for her to wake no more.

No one would think of poison. Her life lay all before her, bright with a dazzling promise of happiness, thought the world. How little the world knew! Two people would understand, however, and know the truth—the man who held her in his merciless power and Beryl, who had guessed the secret.

What would they think? Nay, what would they do?

Would Beryl tell? She thought of the girl's cold, firm, deliberate nature and for a moment wavered how to answer the question. No; Beryl would not carry any feeling, however keen, beyond the grave. She felt that. If she had paid the penalty with her life, Beryl would be as silent as the grave in which she herself was to bury the secret.

But what of Pierre? As she thought of him she was cold and sick. She knew too well what he would do. He would seek at once to trade on the shameful knowledge. He would tell the whole story to Jaffray, threaten him with exposure if he were not paid hush money, and thus hold him in bondage by the knowledge of her shame till Jaffray should come to hate her very name and curse the day when he had grown to love her.

The gates of death were thus shut against her, and she felt that she must work out some other means of escape.

Not once in all her misery did she think of telling Jaffray. She knew him so thoroughly and knew how he would turn from her act and her shame that the mere thought of facing him at such a moment was more than she could endure.

For this there was another reason, known only to herself, and the knowledge of it had set up in her mind hundreds of confusing thoughts, fears, impulses and emotions. There was the hope of a little life that was some day to be born, and, like a sword piercing the flesh and turning in the wound to prolong the agony, was the knowledge that the child—hers and Jaffray's—would be the child of shame.

She knew too well what Jaffray would feel and think and say if once this knowledge were forced upon him, and the fear, and the shame, and the love, and the misery all blended to drive the wretched girl to distraction.

Gradually out of the blinding mist and sorrow an idea began to take shape. If she were to see Pierre and lure him on to delay any evil plans he might have formed by promising to work with him, something might happen to prevent his doing any harm.

Or, better still, if she were to fly from the manor house and let him know that she had done so, he might be driven from his purpose altogether.

She could see him that night at the time and place he had named, and then she fell to pondering all the points that occurred to her in this connection.

In the midst of this she was roused by a knock at the door. She made no response, but folded up the letter from Pierre and put it in her pocket.

The knock came again, firmer and more impatient, and then a voice—Sir Jaffray's—called her.

She rose, and, wiping the tears hastily from her eyes, opened the door.

"Here is a letter for you, Lola, from Beryl," he said, giving to her a letter which Lola saw was fastened with a seal. Then, seeing by her face that she was troubled, he said very gently, "What is the matter, dearest?" And he followed her into the room. "You have been sitting here alone," he added in a cheerier voice.

"I am—not—not very well," she said, her lips trembling and half refusing to frame any words at all.

"Well, read your letter. Perhaps Beryl has some good news for you about her father. Read it and then let me see whether I can't cheer you up a bit. You are so strong usually that you startle me when you are like this."

She broke the seal of the letter and opened it and almost instantly shrank together, while a look of intense pain spread over her strained face, which turned as white as salt.

"What is the matter? Is he dead?" cried Sir Jaffray, alarmed and thinking of Mr. Leycester. "Beryl shouldn't send news like that so suddenly. The shock's enough to make any one ill."

By an effort Lola fought down some of her distress.

"No, he is—not dead," she answered very slowly, as though the words pained her. "It was not—not that. I am not well, dear." She smiled faintly and weakly, as if to reassure him. "I had a—a pain in my heart; that's all. It's not dear Beryl's letter or—news. There's nothing—nothing about death in it, only to say—she can't get here again for a day or two and—would like me—to go to—her; that's all." She folded the letter and put it away in her pocket, where it lay against that which she had had from Pierre.

It might well cause her pain, short though it was. It ran thus:

> DEAREST LOLA—Come to me. I know the dreadful load you are bearing, and my heart is wrung for you. I know you are strong and brave, but the trial ahead of you would test the strongest and bravest. It breaks me down to think that it is to me that this has come to be known. Come to me and help me to shape the course ahead. When I think of you in that desperate man's power, I shrink with fear. Come to me. Your friend always. BERYL.

The end was closer than ever.

There was no mistaking either Beryl's meaning or the kindness with which she wished to temper the blow which she knew her letter must strike.

But the blow had to be struck.

"Come to me and help me to shape the course ahead." Lola knew well enough the only meaning which those words could have. The truth had to be made known and that at once.

She turned cold and shivered at the thought, and, seeing her shiver Sir Jaffray, who had no clew to the mental suffering which she was enduring, set it down to illness.

"You are ill, Lola," he said very gently and soothingly. "I shall send for Dr. Braithwaite." And he turned to leave the room.

"Don't go," she pleaded. "Don't leave me for a minute. Take me to your arms once more, Jaffray."

"'Once more?' What do you mean, sweetheart?" he asked in astonishment. "God forbid that my arms should ever be closed to you!"

"Aye, God forbid it!" she cried. "Now pet me and soothe me as you used to wish to do in the days when I wouldn't let you."

He took her in his arms, and then sitting down in the long, low easy chair where she had been he drew her on to his lap and held her there like a tired child, holding her head to his heart and smoothing her face and her hair, kissing her and murmuring soft, caressing words to her.

"You're not often like this to me," she murmured, opening her lovely eyes and glancing up into his and smiling faintly. "Your touch is like what the wave of a mesmerist's hand must be when he wafts away pain."

For answer he kissed her again.

"Have I made you happy, Jaffray?" she asked after a long pause.

By way of answer this time he hummed the snatch of a song, "If this be vanity, vanity let it be," an old, teasing trick of his when she had seemed to look for a compliment from him.

"Yes, I am vanity today, but answer," she urged.

"My darling wife, I have never known since I was a child and felt the presence of my mother's love such happiness as you have brought into my life. That from my soul," he said earnestly, kissing her.

She kissed him in response and lay for a moment quite still in his arms.

Then suddenly she asked:

"If I were to die, Jaffray, would it break your heart?"

"Don't, Lola—don't even think such a thing."

"But I mean it. Would it?"

"It would close it against ever holding such a love in my life again," he answered, and his voice was like that of one in pain.

"I am selfish, but I am glad of that. I want no one ever to take my place, even to blot out the memory of this time, whatever happens."

"You are talking very strangely, child. 'Whatever happens'—what can that mean?"

"I am feeling very strange, Jaffray," she answered, taking his hand and rubbing her soft cheek against it and kissing it. "You laugh at my presentiments, but you do not laugh me out of them. I believe that if we could lift the veil that hides from us the next few days we should see a trouble that might make us both wish we were dead rather than have to face it. No; hear me," she said, putting her hand on his lips when he was going to break in and interrupt her. "It is this which is frightening me, and it makes me anxious to get a pledge from you of your love. Don't blame me and don't laugh at me; but, whatever happens, remember today and remember our love."

"Are you fearing anything that can happen, child?" he asked earnestly. Her words seemed more than a mere presentiment.

For a moment the issue to tell or not to tell hung in the balance, and she almost nerved herself to dare all and pour out her confession while he was in this mood.

(To be continued.)

Beginning of the Twentieth Century.

A curious fact exists about the advent of the 20th century. It is not generally known that the 20th century begins on January 1, 1901; but as a century is 100 years, and the first century did not end until midnight of December 31st in the year 100. The second century began on Jan. 1, 101, and the third began on January 1st in the year 201. Therefore, the 19th century will end on the completion of the 1900th year, that is midnight of December 31st, in the year 1900. The 20th century then begins on the day following, that is, on the morning of January 1, 1901. The century, however, will begin on one part of the earth nearly a day before it begins on the other side. Scientists have to agree upon a point where the designation of the day changes. It will cause too much confusion if each scientist used the point where he resided. They have, therefore, commonly agreed upon the 180th from Greenwich as place, where they change a day. This line is about two-thirds of the way through the Fiji Islands.

Saved by a Dog.

The Prince of Orange, who was the father of William III., once owed his life to the intelligence of a pug-dog. The prince, who with his followers was in camp, had retired to rest, when Julian Romero, having after much persuasion secured from the Duke d'Alva permission to hazard a camisado, or night attack, fell upon the camp with so much fury that there was no warning of their coming. In the confusion that followed the dog fell to scratching and crying and leaped on the prince's face, waking him before any of his men. The prince always slept in his armor, and always had a servant holding one of his horses ready saddled and bridled, yet so sudden was the onslaught that he had not a moment to spare. There was no time for others to escape, and a great number were killed. During the rest of his life the prince kept one of that dog's race, as did a number of his folllowers and friends. The dogs were described as "white little hounds with crooked noses, called camuses."

From Sheep to Clothes.

An interesting experiment has just taken place at Selkirk, Scotland, when a suit of clothes was produced from raw material in under eight hours. Two sheep were shorn in the morning, the wool was scoured, dyed, carded and spun in one establishment in two hours and twenty minutes; the warping wetting, milling and finishing occupied three hours and fifteen minutes at another, while the making up took two hours and twenty minutes, and the suit was worn on the afternoon of the day on which the wool was clipped. A similar experiment was made some sixty years ago at Ettrick Mills, when the wool was spun on the old hand jennies and woven on hand looms. At that time jacket and vest were completed in sixteen hours, and in those days it was deemed a remarkable performance.—Boston Transcript.

Desert Problem Solved.

The most important feature of the present Anglo-Egyptian expedition against the Mahdi is successful sinking of wells in the desert between Wady-Halfa and Abu-Hamed. The presence of water at such a distance from Nile has never been suspected, either by Europeans or natives, and bids fair to revolutionize not only the desert tribes, but the entire conditions of desert life. Indeed, the problem of converting the great African deserts into fertile territory seems to be at length in a fair way toward solution, not by means of letting in the sea, as proposed by Count de Lesseps but by the sinking of wells. Water is evidently to be found everywhere in the African deserts, provided one digs deep enough.

An Intelligent Horse.

Doctor Watkins of New Orleans tells this story: When he was studying veterinary science it was customary for the students to wear a distinctive badge. One day while he was out walking with some friends, and wearing his badge, a horse limped toward them and, singling him out as the only wearer of the badge in the party, stuck its nose against his breast and held up its foreleg. On examination he found a large nail embedded in the frog of the horse's foot. The animal had previously been under treatment at the veterinary hospital.

Two ladies driving along Bathurst (N. S. W.) road recently overtook a small boy trudging wearily along on bare feet. When given a "lift" it was found he had walked from Lawson to the Valley (12 miles) to buy a loaf of bread, which was a penny cheaper there. Twenty-four miles to save a penny!

VOTING IN GREATER NEW YORK.

All is Ready for the Casting of the Ballot on Tuesday—A Campaign of Intense Bitterness.

All Parties Claim that Victory is Within Sight—A Stirring Campaign Ends.

New York—The campaign has closed, and on Tuesday next Greater New York holds its first election. With a resident population of 2,985,422 and a registration of over half a million, this means the most gigantic municipal election in the history of the United States. Aside from its bitterness and the war of factions, in which the entire nation seems to have taken part, there are phases of it which, from a non-partisan point of view, certainly entitle it to international distinction. The victors will have patronage at their disposal almost as extensive as that of the President of the United States, allowing, of course, for a mass of subordinate officials appointed indirectly by the city's head. It will control the taxation of an immense area, for New York City real estate is assessed at $1,640,028,085, on a basis of 50% of its cost value. Brooklyn real estate is assessed at $540,808,346 on a basis of 70% of its cash value. New York is assessed $370,919,007 on personal estate and Brooklyn $23,627,446. But when one considers how much personal property escapes the assessor it is not a very extravagant statement to say that the actual value of the Greater New York real estate is $5,000,000,000, while the personal property should double this sum.

There are more than 1,000 men running for office in this vast territory, including seven mayoralty candidates. The Republican party, Tammany Hall, the Democratic party, the Citizens' Union, the Prohibitionists, the Socialist Labor party and the No-tea-no-tiger party have each its candidate. There would be eight candidates but the Populists have endorsed Henry George. Each of these parties, too, has candidates for members of the Municipal Council, for members of the Board of Aldermen, for members of Assembly, for Justices of municipal district courts and of the Supreme Court, for Comptroller, for Sheriffs in four counties, County Clerks in three counties, Registers in three counties, District Attorneys in three counties, Coroners in four counties, and borough Presidents in each of the five boroughs. There are twenty-nine Councilmen to be elected, including the President of the Council, and an average of seven candidates for each place. There are the same average number of candidates for the sixty-one Aldermanic berths and the fifty-nine Assembly jobs. There are seven candidates for Comptroller, about thirty candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney, about as many men running for Justices of the Supreme Court, and there are seventy or seventy-five men who are trying to get themselves elected Justices of the municipal district courts. There are some eighty candidates for Coroner in the greater city and about thirty-five candidates for borough President. Everybody who goes to the polls to vote in the borough of Manhattan will have eighteen men to vote for and about 150 names to select from. In some districts he will have more and in some less.

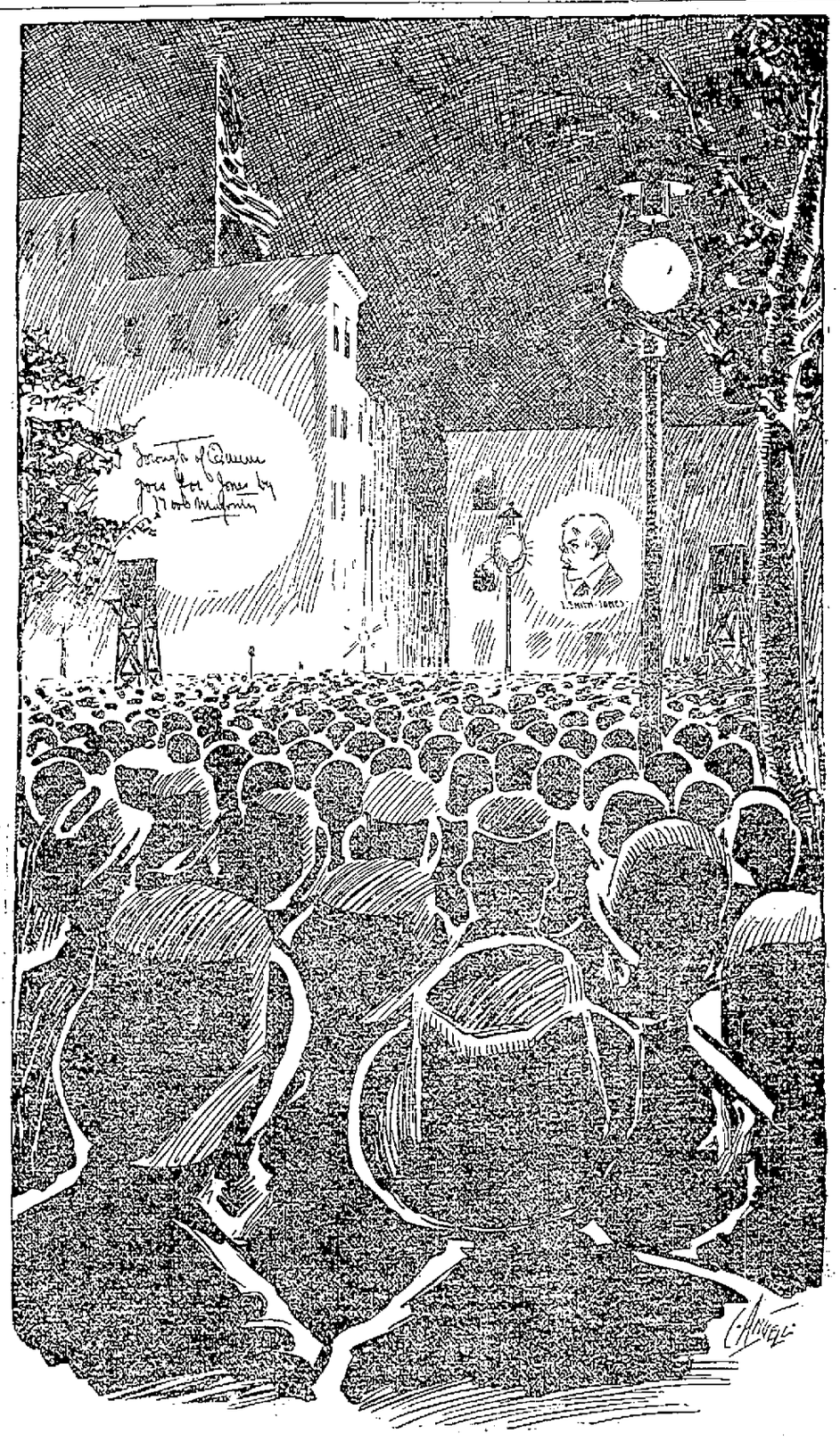
COST OF THE ELECTION.

The cost of this election for the Manhattan and Bronx boroughs is estimated by Mr. A. C. Allen, Chief Clerk of the Election Bureau, as about $420,000. In the same proportion the cost for Kings, Queens and Richmond boroughs will be about $350,000. The bureau cannot give the precise figures, as these are never exactly known until the bills are all in. This total of $770,000 does not include the pay of policemen at the polls, which is estimated at $48,000, making the aggregate $818,000. In Manhanttan and the Bronx there are 883 polling places, the booths for which cost $50 each, or $44,150 all told. Eight officials at each poll cost in the aggregate for each poll $150, or $132,450 in all. The number of ballots printed for Manhattan and the Bronx will be 1,150,000, at a cost of $40,000. The newspaper advertising of election notices will cost $30,000; stationery, $15,000, cartage, repairs, etc., $10,000. After charges, such as advertising the official canvass, etc., largely swell the cost, making the estimate of $420,000 for old New York, and $818,000 for Greater New York, none too large. The average cost of an election in New York has not varied, for many years, from $1.25 to $1.50 for each actual vote cast. Upon this basis, at an estimated vote of 525,000, the official cost would range from $656,250 to $787,500. The largest number of candidates in any one district is 23, for the municipal, or 11th district. There are 5 regular and 4 independent tickets in the field, besides Patrick J. Gleason, independent candidate for mayor. If each of these parties exercises its legal right it will have two watchers and two challengers at each poll, but it is estimated that the actual number will be about 10 challengers and 10 watchers, or 32,000 in all, who, at $5 each, would cost $160,000, making the grand total of officials and unofficials cost $978,000. The number of ballots printed in entire Greater New York will be 2,000,000, which, placed in line, would reach over seven miles.

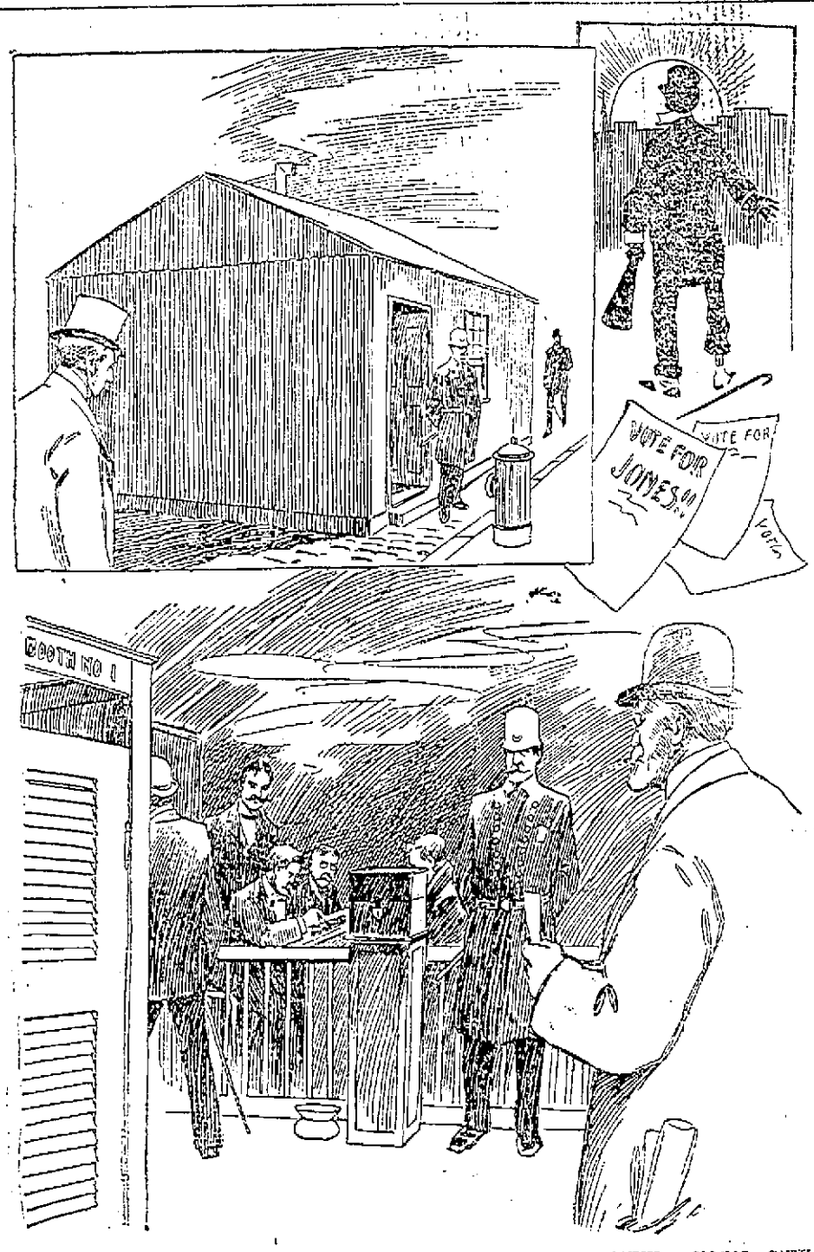
The army of men officially and unofficially employed will nearly equal the force Great Britain has massed for the quieting of its Indian frontier. In old New York the manning of the polls will call for 7,064 inspectors and clerks, and 1,766 policemen, or 8,830 in the aggregate. The watchers and challengers of the different parties will number 17,660, making the grand total for old New York 26,490. For Kings, Queens and Richmond 21,000 will be engaged, making for Greater New York what may be called a regular army of 47,490 men. The array of volunteers, it is estimated, will fully equal the regulars, and probably exceed their number, so that it is a moderate estimate that at least 100,000 men will be engaged in the great battle of Nov. 2.

COST TO THE COMMITTEES.

The cost of the election to the various parties who have placed candidates in nomination is hard to estimate. The greatest amount of money has undoubtedly been used by the Citizens' Union, whose ticket is headed with Seth Low. There are those who assert that the cost of halls, headquarters, speakers, literature, has fallen little short of half a million. In addition to this the cost of watchers at the polls must be estimated. There are sixty assembly districts in Greater New York and 1,600 election districts. This means 3,200 watchers, at a cost of no less than $5 a day, or a total of $16,000 for this one expense alone. Tammany will have spent very nearly as much to elect the ticket headed by Judge Van Wyck, and the Tracy managers concede that the election will cost them over a quarter of a million. The Henry George following got along with a great deal less, although the expenses to the Jeffersonians must figure up close to $100,000.



A NIGHT SCENE AFTER ELECTION IN NEW YORK.



THE OUTSIDE AND INTERIOR OF AN ELECTION BOOTH IN NEW YORK CITY.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Here are some figures for use election day in connection with the contest in Greater New York:

Manhattan and the Bronx—	
Registration of 1896	330,610
Vote of 1896—	
Republican	136,668
Democratic	141,452
Other parties	34,548
Total	312,668
Registration of 1897	324,690
Brooklyn—	
Registration of 1896	207,216
Vote of 1896—	
Republican	103,967
Democratic	80,285
Other parties	9,675
Total	193,927
Registration of 1897	203,911
Staten Island—	
Vote of 1896—	
Republican	5,849
Democratic	4,731
Other parties	717
Total	11,297
Registration of 1897	12,943
Queen's County—	
Vote of 1896—	
Republican	12,820
Democratic	9,730
Other parties	1,787
Total	24,337
Registration of 1897	27,024

THE SITUATION.

At last reports the results of the election in Greater New York are as much in doubt as at the beginning of the campaign. Nothing of a definite character seems to be known by any of the party leaders, and the claims are as extensive as the vote will be. All seems to hinge, to the view of the unprejudiced onlooker, on the vote of Brooklyn. That city has for many years been the greatest stronghold of independent voting in the United States. In 1880 it came within 8,267 votes of going for Garfield for President, while in 1882 the Democratic majority leaped to 37,400 for Cleveland over Folger for Governor. Between these two years it elected Seth Low, who had always been a Republican, to the mayoralty on a non-partisan platform, and a twelvemonth after giving the 37,400 Democratic plurality for Governor, it re-elected the Republican Low to the mayoralty, running again upon a non-partisan platform, by a plurality of 1,842. In more recent years Brooklyn gave 23,595 plurality for Cleveland in the presidential election of 1892, and in the mayoralty election of 1894 gave 31,759 plurality to Schieren, a Republican who was committed to the principle of non-partisanship, about 30,000 out of 160,000 voters changing from one party to the other between one November and the next.

The pathetic story of Abelard and Heloise, was re-enacted in Ottawa, recently. The modern story relates to the pitiful love of an Ottawa Catholic priest, the Abbe Richer, and Miss Cote, a beautiful young girl of 17. The Abbe braved his church until the last moment, his affection for his lovely bride overcoming all his scruples and fears.

The affair abruptly terminated, however, as a result of a visit of the Rev. Father Mangin to Abbe Richer. Father Mangin was closeted with Abbe Richer for over three hours. What occurred is known only to themselves, but the result of it was that the lovers were sent to a convent, where she will, probably, spend the rest of her life.

The priest is liable to do pennance for two or three years in a monastry.

When the girl was taken away from her lover she cried bitterly and wished to die rather than be buried in a convent. Extraordinary pressure was evidently brought to bear upon the Abbe Richer, for he was firm in his determination to give up his priesthood and live with Miss Cote.—New York Sun.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A wealthy student at the University of Virginia has made a gift of a check for $10,000 to R. E. Lee, a mail carrier of Charlottesville. The gift is a token of friendship, and the check has been sent by a Charlottesville bank to a New York bank for collection.

Holland's Court of Appeals has decided in a case of assault by a young man who kissed an unwilling girl in the street of Utrecht that "to kiss a person cannot be an offense, as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy," and dismissed the case.

Steel billiard balls made by a secret process, are being exhibited at the Scandinavian Exhibition. They are hollow, and, it is claimed, are equal in all respects to ordinary billiard balls.

The wandering whistling buoy, which is screeching its way around the Atlantic Ocean, has been sighted again. The captain of the steamer Prins discovered the buoy, still whistling the same old tune. It broke loose from its moorings a year ago and has wandered about 5,000 miles since then.

COST OF NEW YORK'S ELECTION.

Many Millions Spent By the Various Parties and the Municipal Authorities.

The Elections Throughout the Country. A List of Candidates and Offices.

Ten states vote this year. They are Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The gubernatorial elections take place in Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio and Virginia. Colorado is voting for a Supreme Court Judge, with William Gabben (Dem. and Pop.) and Charles D. Hoyt, (Rep. and Silver Rep.). Iowa is voting for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Supreme Court Judge, Railroad Commissioner, Superintendent of Instruction and School Commissioner. Its candidates for Governor are F. E. White (Dem.-Pop.), John Cliggett (Gold Dem.), L. M. Shaw (Rep.), Chas. A. Lloyd (Middle-of-the-Road Pop.) and M. W. Alwood (Pro.). In Kentucky, Robert A. Green (Dem.), James B. Hindman (Gold Dem.) and James G. Bailey (Rep.) are fighting it out for the only office to be voted on, that of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. In Maryland, Phillips J. Goldsborough (Rep.) and Thomas A. Smith (Dem.) are contesting the office of State Controller. A Clerk of the Court of Appeals is also being elected. Massachusetts votes for the entire state ticket, and the governorship is being sought after by Roger Wolcott (Rep.), Geo. F. Williams (Dem.), Dr. William Everett (Nat'l. Dem.) and Prof. John Bascom (Pro.)

Nebraska votes for Supreme Court Judge and University regents. John J. Sullivan (Dem.-Pop.) contests the former office with Warren Swetzler (Gold Dem.), A. W. Post (Rep.), D. W. Strong (Pro.) and Mrs. Zara A. Wilson (Liberty Party Pro.).

William J. Wallace (Rep.) and A. S. Parker (Dem.) are seeking the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York state.

Ohio votes for the state ticket, and Asa S. Bushnell, the present Republican Governor, has opposed to him as candidates Julius Dexter (Gold Dem.), Jacob S. Coxey (Pop.), William Watkins (Socialist Labor) and Samuel Lewis (Negro Protection).

Pennsylvania votes for Auditor-General and State Treasurer. The former will be either L. G. McCauley (Rep.), M. E. Brown (Dem.) or W. W. Lathrop (Pro.).

J. Hope Tyler (Dem.) is contesting for Virginia's gubernatorial honors with Rev. L. R. Culler (Pro.) and Patrick H. McCaull (anti-machine Rep.). A Lieutenant-Governor and an Attorney-General are also being voted for.

States in which Legislatures will be voted for on Nov. 2:

Delaware—Assemblymen in Northern Delaware.

Iowa—Assembly and part of Senators.

Maryland—Senate and Assembly.

Massachusetts—Senate and Assembly.

New Jersey—Senate and Assembly.

New York—Assembly.

Ohio—Senate and Assembly.

Pennsylvania—Assembly in Northern Pennsylvania.

Virginia—Assembly and half of Senate.

The following States will elect new Legislatures Nov. 9:

Nevada—Senate and Assembly.

Washington—Senate and Assembly.

The Legislature of the state of Maryland will, in January, 1898, choose a successor to Arthur Pue Gorman (Dem.) for the United States Senate.

A United States Senator to succeed Senator Daniel will be chosen by the Legislature of Virginia.

The new Legislature of Ohio will elect a United States Senator to succeed Mark A. Hanna.

A VERITABLE KLONDYKE.

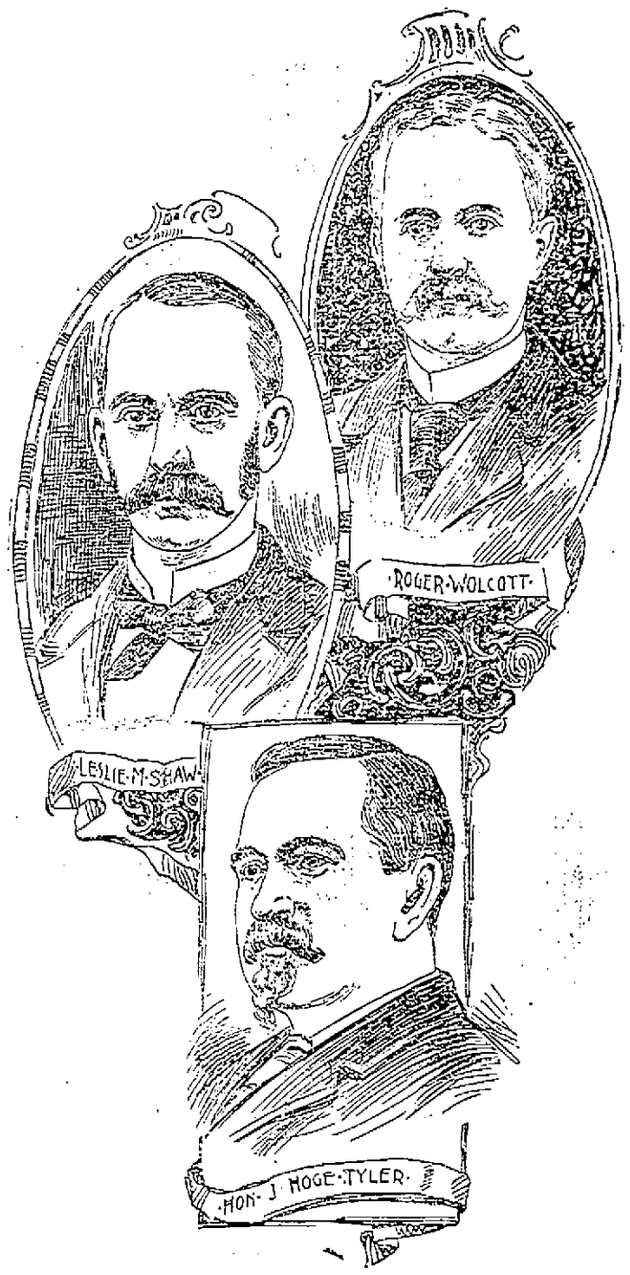
There is one place in the world where more gold is to be found than has so far come out of the Klondike. And, stranger still, in the same place there are more diamonds and other gems than the total output of the South African diamond fields. This spot, rich as the mythical wealth of Aladdin's palace, is the home of a childless old man, Pope Leo, whose feeble life is creeping daily to its imminent close.

It would be difficult to estimate precisely the total weighth of gold in the Vatican, but it is safe to say that there are at least thirty tons of it, worth in the neighborhood of $20,000,000 at the present market price of the unwrought metal. Of this huge amount of gold, there is probably not a single pound of the metal that remains in its virgin state. Nearly every ounce of it has passed through the hands of skilled artisans, who have worked it into countless forms, thus adding perhaps a third or a quarter more to its value. Nor does the alloy that is usually employed by the goldsmith to give a durable quality to objects made of the precious metal enter at all into the composition of the treasures of the Vatican, which, being almost entirely native offerings to the Sovereign Pontiff, are literally of solid gold.

The Vatican treasures may be practically considered as the personal estate of the Pope. He inherited many of them when he was elected to the Holy See. He is required to give an account of his stewardship at his pleasure. To a large proportion of these treasures his personal right is indisputable, for to him, Leo XIII., were presented at various times, and more particularly on the occasion of his jubilee in 1888, enough gifts of pure gold to ransom a kingdom.

The Pontificate of the present venerable Prelate has added inestimably to the treasures of the Vatican. Jan. 1, 1888, Leo recited the Mass in St. Peter's in Rome, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest. The preliminary ceremonies of his Golden Jubilee began about a week earlier, and continued for more than a month in the new year, during which time an exposition was opened in the vast Pontifical palace for the display of the presents that had been sent to the head of the Christian Church from every corner of the world.

Before the exposition was opened tons upon tons of gold poured into the Vatican, beginning early in December, of 1897, and continuing without intermission until after the exposition had been closed in March of the following year.



A GROUP OF GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.